

GERMANY WILLING TO ACCEPT FINDINGS WITHOUT RESERVATION, SAYS REICH FOREIGN MINISTER

Dr. Gustav Stresemann Declares Government Does Not Wish to Demand Reduction of Annuity Fixed—M. Poincaré Blamed for Wave of Nationalism

Experts' Opinion of Germany's Economic Development Is Regarded as Too Optimistic—Country Needs Several Years of Peace and Order

By HOWARD SIEPEN

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 18.—"The German Government acknowledges the sincere effort made by the experts to furnish an unbiased report on the extent to which they believe Germany is able to make reparation, and it accepted the report because it believes that it is a basis for solving the reparations problem," Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister for Germany, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent in a special interview yesterday regarding the German Government's attitude toward the findings of the Dawes committee. "The fact that the German Government had accepted the report with all it means for Germany, and in view of the strong opposition of the Pan-Germans is proof of the Government's good will to help straighten out the reparations question. What Germany needs now is a number of years of peace and order," Dr. Stresemann continued, "and her ability to pay reparations will increase in proportion to the improvement of her economic condition. The experts base their findings on the assumption that the economic development of Germany within the next five years will enable her to pay 2,500,000,000 gold marks."

Too Optimistic Opinion

In Germany this opinion concerning Germany's economic development is regarded by many as too optimistic. This is comprehensible when it is considered that even in the time of her fullest economic prosperity before the war, Germany would have been able to transfer such an amount, and that England which came out of the war as a victor was compelled to spread her liabilities to the United States over a long period of years. "A very important item in the experts' report therefore is the demand that Germany pay only according to her economic condition, and the clause which permits the holding-up of the transfer of reparations payments to the Allies in order to protect the stability of Germany currency. I have far less apprehensions that the currency will suffer on account of high German annuities if part of the amount to be paid by Germany stays in the country, in accordance with this clause. It was the payment of 100,000,000 gold marks by Germany two years ago under the pressure of the London ultimatum that started the inflation here."

Nevertheless, the German Government does not want to demand a reduction of the annuity of 2,500,000,000 gold marks at present. On the contrary Germany wishes to do everything according to the opinion of the experts. Likewise, I shall not insist upon the fixing of the total of Germany's reparations indemnity, although it is to be regretted that this figure is not yet fixed. But this is a political question. In order to derive 900,000,000 gold marks annually from Germany's railways it is absolutely necessary that the railways now operated by the Franco-Belgian régime be returned to Germany.

"I reject Mr. Poincaré's continual assertion that Germany wishes to evade meeting its reparations obligations. More values in cash and kind have been squeezed out of Germany since the armistice than out of any other country under similar circumstances since the time of the Romans. Everyone in Germany who tried to come to terms with France failed owing to that country's policy which incited the Nationalists and weakened the democratic elements in Germany."

Alleged German Imperialism
"I also reject the assertion that M. Poincaré is reported to have made in his speech on Tuesday at Paris, that imperialism is being revived in Germany. Germany, I hold, was never imperialistic. I admit a wave of nationalism is now spreading through Germany. Any desire to take up soldier-like activities which youth is manifesting thereby, is solely due to the policy of force exercised from outside which Germany has been compelled to endure helplessly during the past years. Every speech made by M. Poincaré furnishes the extreme Nationalists with another 100,000 votes. In order to understand the feelings of the German people toward France, it need only be to be remembered that France drove out more than 100,000 families from the Rhine Valley. If France had discussed current political questions with Germany in the same manner as England has done, then the feelings of the German people would be different from what they are."

London Financial Opinion

Comments on Minister's View

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 18.—Financial opinion in Great Britain shares the doubt expressed by Dr. Stresemann in the interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative concerning the practicability of transferring £125,000,000 annually from Germany to the various allied countries. It is, however, pointed out that this is not a matter for immediate concern, as the problem will not arise for four years at the earliest. That the Allies may

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Land Value Multiplies 274 Times in 94 Years

Chicago, April 18.—LOT in the business district, purchased in 1830 for \$10 by Dr. J. H. Foster, and given to his daughter, now Mrs. Clara F. Bass of Peterboro, N. H., has been repurchased by her for \$10,000 from her grandson, Samuel E. Warner, to whom it was given some years ago by Mrs. Bass' daughter. The lot has been held by four generations of the family and now belongs to the second. A sentimental wish to keep it in the family prompted Mrs. Bass' purchase.

MAYOR WOULD TAKE OVER THE ELEVATED

State or City Ownership Proposed in Bill Now Before Legislative Committee

Study by a special and independent commission of representative and qualified citizens of the proposition to take over as property of either the State or the city of Boston the entire system of the Boston Elevated Railway Company is proposed in the bill introduced for James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, by John H. Drew, a State Representative of Roxbury. The bill was introduced in the House late yesterday and is now before the House Committee on Rules for consideration.

Mr. Curley's bill calls for the creation of a commission to be known as the Greater Boston Street Railway Public Ownership Commission, composed of public officials of all communities served by the Elevated and as such representative of the people of these cities and towns.

He explained that he had the bill introduced in view of the fact that the so-called "public control" law under which the Elevated dividends are guaranteed by the State and paid for by cities and towns served by the railway system expires in four years from now. The measure is as follows:

Resolved, That the Commonwealth elects that public management and operation of the railway system of the Boston Elevated Railway Company shall terminate at the end of the original period of 10 years, as fixed in Chapter 159 of the special acts of the year 1918, and that a special commission be and the same is hereby appointed, to consist of the mayors of the cities of Boston, Cambridge, Newton, Somerville, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, and Revere, and the chairman of the Board of Selectmen of the towns of Watertown, Arlington, Belmont, Winthrop, Brookline, and Milton; the chairman of the department of public utilities of the Commonwealth; the chairman of the transit department of the City of Boston; the chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company; and the chairman of the board of trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company; and that said commission shall meet not later than the first day of July, 1924, and organize by selecting one of their number as chairman and one of their number as secretary.

The commission shall be known as the Greater Boston Street Railway Public Ownership Commission and shall especially consider the following matters:

The advisability of acquiring property and franchises of all street railway companies now operating in the cities and towns now named and the operation of street railways therein located by the Commonwealth or by a district comprised of the cities and towns so named.

The commission hereby provided for shall be furnished with a room in the State House and shall have such stenographic services and expert services as said commission may deem expedient; may administer oaths, may require attendance of witnesses and the production of books and documents and may be allowed such sums for expenses necessarily incurred incident to the work to be performed, not exceeding \$25,000, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth.

"The commission shall report to the next General Court not later than the second Wednesday of January, 1925, and deem expedient to cover any or all of the purpose covered by this resolve."

RUSSIAN SOVIETS RESHAPING POLICY TO SUIT CONDITIONS

Three Stages of Revolution Call for Methods of Treatment That Differ Widely

Agrarian Relations the Deciding Factor in Consolidating the Régime of Today

Russia is in a dilemma. It must either pursue the Communist ideal for greater State control of industries, or abandon this ideal and open the gates to foreign capital and encourage private initiative. This, in brief, is the conclusion reached by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in a comprehensive study of all phases of the Russian revolution. His survey of the subject is divided into three sections, of which the first is given below.

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN.
MOSCOW, March 29.—For more than six years Russia has played to some degree the rôle of a hermit country among the European nations. Absorbed in its own internal convulsions it exerted no influence upon the general reshaping of European frontiers that followed the end of the World War. During the years of blockade 1915 and 1916, it lost practically all commercial connection with the outside world. Beginning with 1921, trade between Russia and other countries was gradually resumed on a limited scale. But no large concession agreements with foreign capital were concluded, and the allied powers still withheld political recognition. The Soviet Union did not participate in any of the new groupings of European states that came about as a result of the Versailles peace and its aftermath. Politically Russia was still a hermit nation.

A radical change was brought about in this situation when England and Italy, followed by a number of smaller states, granted de jure recognition to the Soviet régime early in 1924. These recognitions, accompanied, as they have been, by negotiations looking to the establishment of closer economic relations between Russia and other countries, indicate the possibility that the Soviet Union may soon assume in the concert of European powers the place to which it is entitled by virtue of population, resources and size. One is naturally led to inquire what kind of Russia is emerging from the shade of a vast social upheaval, and whether the fuller restoration of contact with foreign nations is likely to exert a strengthening or a disintegrating effect upon the existing régime. In order to discuss these questions intelligently one must have an idea of the evolution of the Russian Revolution, of the various stages of development through which it has passed up to the present time.

Three Phases of Revolution

The revolution so far has experienced three distinct phases. There was first the period of mass revolt, of smashing, destruction and aimless tearing down. This set in soon after the March revolution which overthrew the Tsar, increased steadily in violence during the summer and fall of 1917, and reached its height, perhaps, during and immediately after the Bolshevik seizure of power in November. The symptoms of this period were mass desertions from the army at the front, seizure of the large estates and burning of the manor houses by the peasants in the provinces and in the cities.

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COLLECTORS PRAISE MR. MELLON

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 18 (Special).—Resolutions expressing "complete confidence in Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon" and condemning "insidious attacks made upon him" were adopted yesterday afternoon by the National Revenue collectors and deputies of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana at the close of a three-day conference here.

HAROLD S. D. ELECTS WOMEN

HARROLD, S. D., April 18 (Special).—The women voters of Harrold at the annual municipal election elected two town trustees, clerk, treasurer, and justice of the peace. The men elected only one trustee and assessor.

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American Ambassador to Call on Baron Matsui

By The Associated Press
Tokyo, April 18.—THE American Ambassador, Cyrus E. Woods, returned today from Kyoto, where he attended the National Industrial Exposition, and will call on the Foreign Minister, Baron Matsui, tomorrow at the latter's request.

NEW PARTY CHANCE CONSIDERED GOOD

Farmer-Labor Convention Call Says Voter Is Ready to Cast Off Old Party Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 18.—"There is a rare opportunity this year for bringing about a political alignment," declares the official call to the fourth annual convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States at Cleveland, July 4. It says in part:

This is a presidential year. Reactionaries control the machinery of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Candidates offering no hope to the hundreds of thousands of ruined farmers and harassed industrial workers are likely to be named by both end parties, but even the nomination and election of a progressive candidate on one of the old party tickets would not bring the needed relief, for both the old parties are completely under the control of Wall Street and the captains of industry in the background.

The only hope is in a new political alignment. There is a rare opportunity this year for bringing about such a realignment. July Fourth, the anniversary of the Declaration of our Independence from foreign potentates, would be an appropriate day to declare our independence from the old, boss-ridden, corrupt Democratic and Republican parties.

The convention will meet in the Cleveland Labor Temple. The call is being sent to local unions, city central labor bodies, farm organizations and to 20 local and state branches of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Each state, county, city or town central labor body and local union will be entitled to one delegate for 500 members or less, as is each cooperative society or women's association affiliated with Labor, and also each state, county or local farm organization. The party units also are entitled to representation.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18 (Special)

—In a letter read before the North Carolina Democratic convention in session here yesterday, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Cabinet, stated his opposition to the nomination of the President. He thanked North Carolina for its interest in him and asked that no resolution of indorsement be passed, but that the people be free to vote their choice at the primary of June 7, when William G. McAdoo and Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, will be the bidders for the state's votes in the national convention.

The convention extended an ovation to Angus Wilton McLean, chairman of the War Finance Corporation under President Wilson and candidate for Governor at the present time. There was a resolution introduced providing for a larger representation of women in the national convention than the present plan of organization calls for.

AMERICAN PRESS OPINIONS SOFTEN THE BLOW TO JAPAN FROM ALIEN EXCLUSION BILL

Editorials in Monitor and Other Papers Have Salutary Effect Upon People Said to Be Hurt Rather Than Resentful at Action Taken by United States

Tokyo Newspaper Refuses to Jump to Conclusion That American Friendship Is Thing of Past—Hope Expressed That Difficulty Will Be Overcome

By Wireless to the Monitor

TOKYO, April 18.—Editorials from The Christian Science Monitor and a number of American newspapers cabled to Japan are serving to soften the blow from the United States Senate, but the utterances from public men and editorials in the Japanese press show hurt, rather than resentful, Japan is at the exclusion proposals. The Japan Advertiser, which is considered unofficially to represent American interests in Japan, will say editorially today, in part:

TWOP.C., 1890 BASIS, SENATE ALIEN VOTE

Major Bone of Contention Between Two Houses Now Declared Removed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The quota basis of 2 per cent on the census of 1890 was agreed to yesterday in the Senate in its consideration of the immigration restriction bill, the Senate thus agreeing with the House on the issue which had been looked upon as the largest bone of contention in conference on the measure between the two houses.

Action was taken after a day's debate on the quota provisions of the bill and following a number of parliamentary tangles in which differing propositions with reference to the date of the census basis and percentage were discussed and voted upon. As the decisive vote of Monday in the rejection of the so-called "gentleman's agreement" on Japanese immigration, the votes yesterday were without question as to the view of the Senate on immigration restriction and there was little time given to quibbling on the particular basis to be enacted into law.

Among the amendments considered and rejected was one introduced by Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, to make the quota 3 per cent, the vote being 72 yeas to 8 nays. This was followed by a vote on an amendment offered by Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, which proposed a percentage of one per cent instead of 2 per cent on the census of 1890 as in the committee amendment.

The Willis amendment was temporarily accepted by the Senate under a vote 64 to 26, several Senators voting favorably because of their expectation that opportunity later would be given to vote on a reconsideration of both the percentage and the year. The result was that upon consideration approval was given to the basis of 2 per cent on the census of 1890 by a vote of 47 to 32, a motion to reduce it further to 1 per cent being defeated by a vote of 56 to 23.

In the meantime very definite interest was being taken by the President and the State Department with reference to the Japanese exclusion provision. After conferring with Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, in the morning on this subject the President had a conference with the Secretary of State, but no word was given out from the White House indicating the President's intention on the subject of approving or vetoing the bill when it came before him.

Drive Announced to Deny Citizenship to Japanese Native of United States

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 18.—Valentine S. McClatchy, publisher of the Sacramento

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World News in Brief

Tokyo (AP).—Sites for Japan's new radio station for direct connection with Europe have been selected by the Department of Communications. Both receiving and sending sections will be in the neighborhood of Nagoya. This station, which is to be the most powerful in Japan and will cost 9,000,000 yen will work directly with the Eiffel Tower, Paris, and Nauen, Germany.

Washington.—A special issue of postage stamps, to be known as the Hugobon-Tenentary stamps, is announced by the Post Office Department in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling in New Netherlands, now New York State, by the Walloons in 1624.

Washington.—Wholesale and retail food prices decreased in March as compared with February. Department of Labor figures made public showed the index for wholesale prices of 404 commodities was 150 for March, compared with 152 for February.

Juneau, Alaska (AP).—Three United States natural scientists commissioned by the federal bureau of biological survey, will spend next summer studying bird, insect and plant life in the Yukon Delta bird reserve and elsewhere in Alaska.

Amoy, China.—Lieutenant Lawton, advance officer of the American around-the-world fleet, sailed today on the steamship Halfong for Hong Kong. He is engaged in selecting landing places and making other arrangements.

No country but the United States could have hurt Japan, as has the United States. From no other people would a gratuitous insult flung in the face of the Japanese have stung as sharply but as deeply as from the American. It is a tribute, a sorrowful tribute, to the friendship that has endured through troubled as well as happy times in the past and that we feel justified in asserting will overcome the present handicap and endure through the future.

It is a tribute that has no regard for the respect or admiration with which the people of Japan always regarded the Nation which, of all the world, was the first to hold out a helping hand to them. No blow can stagger like a blow from a friend. But for Japan to reach the conclusion that American friendship is a thing of the past would be a grievous blow to the will of the people, more influential in formulating the beliefs and ideals of the public than the politicians who gather at Washington.

This some few in the Empire will understand, but the masses will not.

Recall of Japanese Envoy Not Contemplated by Tokyo for the Present, Says Premier

TOKYO, April 18 (AP).—The recall of Masanao Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, is not contemplated by Japan, at least for the present, the Premier, Viscount Kiyoura, told American correspondents today after a meeting of the Cabinet.

Mr. Hanihara's note, containing the much discussed "grave consequences" phrase, was misinterpreted in America, the Premier declared. "Close study of the text of the Ambassador's letter," he explained, would convince anyone that it does not lend itself to an interpretation as a threat or express any desire to interfere in American domestic affairs. Fortunately the majority of American newspapers appear to understand this and their comments are sympathetic to Japan, which is comforting to the Ministry.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the Premier asserted, the Government has decided to maintain a conciliatory attitude and to do its utmost to bring about a satisfactory solution of the immigration problem.

"The Japanese exclusion clause has been passed by both houses," he said, "but it lacks the President's signature, which at least is doubtful."

Military Talk Ridiculous

Prince Regent Hirohito is evincing much interest in the immigration situation and has summoned the Foreign Minister, Baron Matsui and Count Chinda, former Ambassador to Washington, to obtain their explanations. The Prince has directed that efforts be exerted to effect a satisfactory settlement of the question.

Talk of military action as a result of the United States' exclusion legislation is ridiculous, however much Congress had wounded Japan's pride, Lieut.-Gen. Ichisuke Tsuno, Vice-Minister of war, said in an interview today with the newspaper Yomiuri. He said:

It would be folly at this juncture to follow the Chinese example and throw stones at the American Embassy. This would be a boomerang to Japan.

Definite reactions are coming from business men whose views on American exclusion were expressed by the action of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Resolutions of the chamber were addressed not only to American bodies, but also to the Government. They urged further efforts to conciliate America and cause a reversal of congressional action on exclusion.

The renewed decline of the yen and drops of Japanese bonds on the New York market are causing some alarm in the business world, although the majority are confident that these phenomena are temporary. The leading commercial elements, while admitting the deep sentimental hurt, are determined not to permit the exclusion action of Congress to damage trade relations with America, which are considered most vital for Japan. Hope is also seen in appeals to American business men who are not believed to favor the drastic action of Congress.

The Jingo newspapers appeared with a fresh outburst this morning. The Kokumin says:

The Japanese people must prepare

for whatever sacrifices the adjustment of the situation demands.

The Yamao states that the Nation must decide now whether Japan will submit to this insult from America, or show the world that Japan is the last nation to tolerate a national disgrace.

The Nichi Nichi says:

The question has become the gravest in Japanese foreign relations. American senators attack the Han-hara letter but that is merely an excuse for their action. They are trying to shift the blame for expulsion to the Ambassador. How can peace in the Pacific be safeguarded if Japan's conciliatory attitude is ignored. Perhaps it is equality among the white races, but that does us no good. If exclusion is legalized Japanese-American relations revert to what they were before the Washington conference. It is time for Japan to shoulder the wrongs of the colored people.

The newspapers show a general tendency to refuse to believe that Mr. Han-hara's letter greatly influenced the action. The Jiji Shimpo says the letter only furnished an excuse for Japan's enemies.

Americans, the newspaper says, should consider the difference of the degree of the insult Congressmen insist they received from the Ambassador and the insult which exclusion means to Japanese.

Fair Interpretation Urged

PARIS, April 18.—"It is impossible to imagine any government or its representatives addressing a threat to the American Government," said Viscount Ishii to the Havas Agency today, commenting on the construction placed by some American senators upon Mr. Han-hara's note regarding the immigration question. "Simple common sense prevents any such supposition." Viscount Ishii, who is now Ambassador to France, was formerly stationed in a similar capacity at Washington. Continuing, he said:

"That is why no argument based on an interpretation of the Han-hara note as containing a threat toward the American Government can be just or reasonable. I only know of what is called the Han-hara note by what the newspapers have published. I can only hope sincerely that the document, prepared by one of the warmest admirers of the American nation, and a spirit of cordial co-operation with the Government of the United States, will receive an impartial interpretation."

LOWELL TO HAVE ZONING MAP

LOWELL, Mass., April 18 (Special).—Arthur T. Cony of Cambridge, adviser of the Planning Board of Boston, Lynn, and other places, has been engaged by the Planning Board of this city to prepare a zoning map of Lowell.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Christ Church (Old North): Patriotic service to commemorate hanging of lanterns in steeples in 1775, address by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, Salem Street, North End, 8.

Boston M. C. A.: Public talk on "Just What Does the Cross Mean?" by the Rev. George Albert Lawson, parlors, 6.

Wellesley College: Historical recital of Afro-American music by Maud Cuney Hays, pianist.

Girl Scout Easter Flower Show, Boylston Street headquarters.

Evening: Merchants' and Manufacturers' Night at world's championship candlepin tournament, Boston Arena.

Overseas: "The American Players' Exhibition, Mechanics Building.

Academy of Speech Arts: Interpretative reading of Sheridan's "The Rivals," by Edward F. Hicks.

The Co-operators' League: Talk on "The Ethics of Co-operation," by Prof. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College, Community Church rooms, 16 Carver Street, 7:30.

Theaters

Copley: "A Message from Marx," 8:15.

Hollis: "Merton of the Movies," 8:15.

Keith's: "Maudie," 8:15.

Plymouth: Grant Mitchell in "The Whole Town's Talking," 8:15.

Selwyn: William Courtenay in "Dangerous People," 8:15.

St. James: "The Man from Home," 8:15.

Wilbur: "The Gingham Girl," 8:15.

Photoplays

Tremont: "The Ten Commandments," 2:15, 8:15.

Fenway: "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," 8:15.

Majestic: "America," 2:15, 8:15.

Tremont: "After Six Days," 2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Patriots' Day: Joint celebration by Boston, Cambridge, Brookline, Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Lexington and Concord.

American Marathon and Olympic trial starts at Hopkinton at noon.

Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America: Round-up and barbecue, Camp Scoutland, Dover, morning and afternoon.

Wells: Checker Club: Annual competition and preliminary for American championship tournament.

Army and Navy Club: Opening of campaign to raise funds to carry on work of the club.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Opening of Junior-Senior week, 7:30, "Technique Rush," Great Court, Technology.

Brookline Bird Club: All day trip to Ipswich and Plum Island.

Appalachian Mountain Club: All day outing at Riverside. Patriots' Day excursion to Wachusett Reservoir.

Art Exhibitions

Guild of Boston Artists: Paintings by W. Lester Stevens, etchings by Lester G. Hornby.

Vose Gallery: Paintings by Dutch masters.

Gasson Gallery: Water colors by G. Knighton, Hammond and Prieske; etchings by Emil Fuchs.

Women's City Club: Paintings by DeCamp and Gausgen.

Grace Home: Gallery—European flower paintings and decorative work.

Goodspeed's Bookshop: Block prints by Tod Lindenmuth.

Boston City Club: Sketches by Lester G. Hornby, Stanley Woodward and Ralph C. Scott.

Society of Arts and Crafts: Photographs by Bertrand H. Wentworth.

Doll & Richards: Paintings by Frank Vin Smith; etchings by George C. Ald.

Boston Art Club: Small pictures by many painters.

Museum of Fine Arts: Paintings and sculpture by New England artists.

Rogers Building: Boston architects' exhibition.

Copley Gallery: Portraits by Ellen West Rand.

Milton Public Library: Paintings by Constantine Coghane.

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he trusted to deal swiftly with any danger to the stability of German currency arising from such transfers may be taken for granted, since the former collapse of German currency—for the commencement of which Dr. Stresemann blames the London conference demand for £50,000,000—resulted not only in the acquisition by Germany of £230,000,000 of foreign money, but in entirely wiping out German internal indebtedness.

In view of the latter consideration, Germany's ability to pay the sums demanded internally is scarcely questioned here and its position is contrasted with that of the victorious belligerent powers, all of whom have heavy debt charges the latter. Exception could be taken to Dr. Stresemann's explanation of how the inflation began, but even if it be correct few people here doubt its continuance was a matter of deliberate policy, and the whole Conservative Party and some others think that had France not taken up the intransigent attitude which Dr. Stresemann deplores, Germany's anxiety to pay reparations would be still to seek.

It is hoped, however, that if Germany is now sincere in wishing to facilitate payments, mutual recriminations will gradually cease. Regarding Dr. Stresemann's declaration that

he will not insist on the total German payments being fixed, it is supposed that he means he will not insist at the moment. He will undoubtedly get the full support of the British Government for the return of the railways now under the control of the Franco-Belgian regie. Similarly the British Government stands for the cancellation of the Meuse agreements, under which the Ruhr industrialists hand over supplies of coal, coke and steel and other materials to the French and Belgians. It will be remembered that these agreements which expired on April 15 have just been renewed for a further two months.

Franco-German Combination

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, April 17.—Certain French industrial concerns and German establishments in the Rhineland are combining to form a joint undertaking for reparation deliveries in kind, according to a leading figure in the combine is said to be M. Arnaud, chief engineer for French roads and bridges, and amongst the firms alleged to be participating are mentioned the Darmstädter and National Bank, the Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft, a German-American Company, two French banks and others.

MICHIGAN SEEKS \$1,000,000 FUND

Graduates Start Campaign for Women's League Building

A reading of poetry by George Herbert Palmer, Professor Emeritus at Harvard University, will be given in the vestry of the Arlington Street Church at 3 p. m., Saturday, April 26, in aid of the nation-wide campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for the proposed Women's League building at the University of Michigan.

The 200-odd Michigan women graduates in New England, and may lead to the establishment of a permanent organization of alumnae of that university with Boston as its headquarters. For the present the dominant motive is to obtain enough money to enable women students at Ann Arbor to spend their college days in comparative comfort. Mrs. Hopkins gave this statement to The Christian Science Monitor.

"The need of adequate sleeping quarters and get-together halls for the 3000 women students at Michigan is very apparent," Mrs. Hopkins declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Only 40 per cent of the women are quartered in the dormitories or sorority buildings, and the rest are scattered throughout Ann Arbor in boarding houses. The building serving as the only meeting place for women now has two small halls. For the last two years the undergraduates have been seeking to remedy this and have raised among themselves \$7,000 to start the movement for a women's league headquarters. Now the campaign has assumed nation-wide proportions, and every section, like New England, has its authorized fund committee."

Men of this section who are graduates of Michigan are helping us, and every section has a special committee for this purpose."

MAJESTIC PAYING LAST VISIT

The present visit of the White Star liner Majestic, one of the largest ships in the world, to South Boston, dry docked is expected to be the last time that this big craft will be seen at Boston. Three visits have been necessary, since the vessel was put into operation, because the South Boston naval dry dock was the only one in the world capable of handling the big craft. Now, however, the huge floating dry dock at Southampton, built to accommodate the largest ocean liner, is nearing completion and it is expected by shipping interests that the Majestic will use that dock for future overhauls.

LASELL SPANISH FETE

The Spanish Club of Lasell Seminary, under the direction of Señora Refugio Orozco, head of the Spanish department, entertained the student body of the seminary last night at Bragdon Hall with two short Spanish plays and Spanish songs. The students participating were Marie Boucher, Esther Adams, Esther Palmer, Marion Sinclair, Helen McIntire, Helen Terry and Isabel Lummis.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—5:30, concert, 8:30 to 7:30, dinner concert, 7:30, baseball scores, 8:30 to 11, orchestra, "The Call to Arms" for Patriots' Day, 1924, "A Grand Big Brother Club" markets, 7:30, "Current Events," 7:45, piano solos, 8:15, "The American Legion" concert, 8:45, talk on "The American Legion," 9:30, orchestra, 10:30, orchestra, 11:30, orchestra.

CRCH (Ottawa)—3, concert.

WEA (New York)—8 to 5:30, concert, 7:30, "Lightening the Colored Man's Burden," 7:35, music, 8:30, weekly digest, 9:10, talk by Sophie Irene Loeb, 10:10 to 11, concert, 11 to 12, orchestra.

WJZ (New York)—4, popular songs, 4:30, concert, 5:30, markets, 7:10, songs, 8:30, "Disraeli," 9:45, concert, 10:30, "Is Jazz the Great American Art?"

WOR (Newark)—2:30, music, 3:15, interpretation of George Beban's "Sign of the Rose," 4:10, concert, 7:15, sport talk, 8:30, orchestra, 9:30, songs, 10:15 to 11, band concert.

WRC (Washington)—3, children's hour, 7:45, Bible talk, 8:30, vocal and instrumental selections.

WKY (Oklahoma City)—3 p. m., central standard time, lecture on "Christian Science," "God, the One Infinite Mind," by E. S. Y. E.

WGB (Boston)—3 p. m., lecture of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

TUNNEL CLOSED FOR TRACK CHANGE

East Boston Tube Service Plans Announced

While the East Boston Tunnel is closed from 8 o'clock tonight until early Monday morning, the Boston Elevated Railway will run special cars from the State Street subway station entrance to the East Boston ferry piers on Atlantic Avenue, and Mayor Curley has ordered free ferry service for foot passengers on the municipal ferries over the week-end so that East Boston may be reached for 10 cents, the fare through the tunnel. Closing of the tunnel is necessitated to complete the work of changing the roadbed to accommodate the new steel rapid-transit trains which the Elevated company will run to Maverick Square, East Boston.

With the reopening of the tunnel Monday, passengers will no longer pay their fares when they board the cars, but will wait until they enter the station. A loop-track system has been worked out in the Maverick Square station. The surface cars will operate to the level of the tunnel trains. Incoming cars will discharge passengers opposite the tunnel tracks, and after paying their fares, patrons will walk across the platform and board the tunnel train.

The surface car will turn around on a loop and return to the other side of the station, where the outbound passengers will be taken on, and tunnel trains will discharge passengers. Tunnel trains will turn on loops at this station and at the other end, Bowdoin Square. The new trains are expected to be run in units of two each, although more are to be added during the rush hours.

NEW CHARLES BRIDGE WILL COST \$275,000

Work on the proposed new bridge across the Charles River, between Boston and Cambridge, on the site of the present Western Avenue Bridge, plans for which have just been approved by the War Department in Washington, probably will begin within six weeks, John R. Rablin, director of park engineering of the Metropolitan District Commission, said today. The plans must be approved by the cities of Boston and Cambridge, but it is expected that these details will be arranged satisfactorily now that the War Department has approved the project. The new bridge across the Charles, if erected, will be of concrete and cost approximately \$275,000. Its construction will take about a year, according to Metropolitan District authorities, who add that traffic in the nearby mile will be diverted across the River Street Bridge.

UNPAID WORKERS RELIEVED BY CITIZEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18 (Special).—While Lieut.-Gov. Felix A. Toupin continued yesterday to preserve the Democratic filibuster by ignoring Republican senators, Mrs. Anna C.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; fresh easterly to westerly winds.
Northern and Southern New England: Rain tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature; strong east and south-east, shifting to westerly winds.

Official Temperatures
(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 44
Atlantic City 44
Boston 44
Buffalo 42
Calgary 30
Charleston 64
Chicago 48
Cincinnati 48
Cleveland 48
Denver 38
Detroit 40
Eastport 36
Galveston 62
Hartford 40
Helena 40
Jacksonville 70
Kansas City 48
Memphis 50
Montreal 46
Nantucket 42
New Orleans 64
New York 48
Philadelphia 42
Pittsburgh 50
Portland, Me. 40
Portland, Ore. 40
San Francisco 50
St. Louis 48
St. Paul 42
Washington 44

High Tides at Boston
Friday 10:33 p. m.; Saturday 11 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

Milk Fed Roasting Chickens, weight 4 lbs.lb. 48c
Milk Fed Veal for Roastinglb. 48c
Best Nearby Breakfast Eggs2 doz. 89c

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Arlington Center, Arlington Heights, Medford, Winchester, Lexington, 878 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline.

Hurd, principal of the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf, which, it was announced, would have to close unless the appropriations bill passed the Senate, was receiving means from a private source to continue the work of the institution. Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, wife of a former Governor, sent to Mrs. Hurd \$2500 in the nature of a loan. Mrs. Hurd said that Mrs. Lippitt had maintained an interest in the institute for years, and on hearing that it would be impossible to keep the school open longer without money from the State, offered to make the loan. Each teacher and employee received less than a month's pay, the first money they had been paid since March 1. On May 1 still another pay bill will come due, and the emergency will be repeated. State employees in other institutions have been less fortunate, but practically the same conditions exist in all of them.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS' CLASSIFYING URGED

Registrar Goodwin Proposes Several Measures to Check Motor Abuses

Whether criticism by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, of certain jurors called in motor violation cases is sufficient to bring about legislation classifying a pending case of this character will be decided today by Judge William F. Bacon, sitting in the Middlesex Superior Criminal Court, at East Cambridge. On the witness stand in the court yesterday, where he was summoned as witness by John F. Daly, attorney, of Cambridge, Mr. Goodwin admitted that he had criticized jurors and would do so again if he saw fit. Mr. Daly called the registrar to further his contention that the case of his client, William Eastwood of Dedham, charged with an auto violation, should be continued until next month because of the possibility that some of the jurors now sitting might be intimidated by Mr. Goodwin's remarks. Mr. Daly said that he would take his case to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Carrying out his campaign for stricter punishments for motor violations, Mr. Goodwin yesterday advocated the grouping of drunken drivers into three classes with specific penalties in each group, before the special subcommittee on highway safety. He also urged the establishment of traffic courts in Boston. The three classes of offense and the respective penalties would be: (1) for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, a fine (2) for injury to property while driving in this condition, or for imprisonment for injury to persons, imprisonment alone.

While on the subject of automobile and traffic abuses, authorities have broadened their inquiry and discovered that hundreds of people in the State now hold signed authority permitting them to violate, with perfect immunity, traffic regulations, particularly as regards "parking" in the city. It is disclosed by the permits have been issued by boards of street commissioners, and that the practice has been going on for the past 16 years.

The police authorities state that the street commissioners sign small cardboard passes, giving parking immunity to holders. As a result of a drive against such permits instituted by Capt. Perley Skillings of the City Hall Avenue police station, John H. L. Noyes, chairman of the street commissioners, will commence a careful revision of all such permits, and it is believed that many of them will be revoked.

WAGE HEARING NEAR CLOSE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18.—The final session in the Springfield and Worcester trolley wage hearings before the arbitration board headed by former Representative Lewis C. Parker of Westfield, will take place next Thursday, it was announced today, when Attorney E. W. Warren will sum up for the trolley companies and J. H. Vahey for the trolley unions, which seek an increase from 55 to 80 cents an hour. Business agents M. J. Hennessy and Peter J. Rooney of Springfield and Worcester respectively occupied the stand today, giving technical testimony concerning proposed "8-in-11" hour schedules.

MUSIC TO INVADE BUSINESS

To put music into the everyday lives of people in all stations in life, in the business world no less than in the homes, is the purpose of Music Week, to be held May 4 to 10, according to Mrs. William Armistead Fisher, who spoke yesterday at a special luncheon, held by the Pilgrim Publicity Association, "Music Week," she said, "is designed to take an inventory of the number of people interested in music who have not the opportunity to satisfy that interest. During that week it is planned to have music during business hours."

BISHOP BERRY TO GIVE ADDRESS
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18.—Announcement was made here today that the Episcopal address, to be given at the Quadrennial General Methodist Conference here next month, will be delivered by Bishop Joseph Berry of the Philadelphia Area. The address, which is prepared by all the bishops of the General conference, will be viewed in the semi-annual meeting of the bishops to be held in East Northfield next week.

D. A. R. PATRIOTIC OBSERVANCE
Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution will hold a Patriots' Day meeting abroad the U. S. S. constitution at the Charlestown Navy Yard tomorrow, to be followed by luncheon in the Ingram Club.

American homemakers take 13,751,010,000 steps a year in preparing meals! These steps are taken to good purpose when

Nucca
The Wholesome Spread for Bread
is used in the cooking. Delicious food is then sure to be served.

TWO P. C., 1890 BASIS, SENATE ALIEN VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

Bee, emissary of the Japanese Exclusion League, with three other Californian organizations to press explicit Japanese exclusion legislation before the Senate in the present immigration bill, vigorously defended himself against an arraignment by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, who favors Japanese inclusion within the quota regulations, before a meeting of New York editors and press correspondents yesterday afternoon. The meeting was private, but both Dr. Gulick and Mr. McClatchy have consented to a summarization of the debate in The Christian Science Monitor, whose representative was invited to be present at the meeting.

Mr. McClatchy made it clear that the success of the exclusionists in making Japanese exclusion a specific part of the bill by shutting out "aliens ineligible to citizenship" emboldened them to continue their campaign for still further bans against Japanese settlement and citizenship. Among these he mentioned the demand for a constitutional amendment which had already started in California, by the terms of which the children of aliens ineligible to citizenship who were born in the United States should not be able to become citizens at the age of 21.

"It will be a long task," he said, "but these Japanese citizens are hardly less Japanese and are certainly no more assimilable than their fathers and mothers were before them. And to deny one citizenship and grant it automatically to another is a sheer anomaly. To remove that anomaly will be California's next objective."

Race Equality Is Crux
Mr. McClatchy explained the refusal of western sentiment to grant consideration to the idea of including Japanese in the quota by saying that such inclusion would admit the Japanese claim of race equality, which is really the crux of the question. The inability of Japanese to enter America on the same terms as Europeans, he said, had been part of American policy for 130 years, and part of state immigration policy ever since we have had an immigration policy.

Following a discussion by Dr. Gulick on this point, Mr. McClatchy admitted that the total Japanese admitted in any one year under the 2 per cent quota based on 1890 would be only 146 and even were the 3 per cent quota for 1910 census returns adopted, there would be only 2500. The point is one of principle," he maintained, "not of numbers."

The failure of Mr. McClatchy's statistics to prove the menace of Japanese settlement in Hawaii, or the breakdown of the "gentleman's agreement" regarding California and the northwest was sharply contended by Dr. Gulick, who claimed that much of the popular sentiment against the Japanese has been stirred up by misleading and unfairly constructed statistics. Romanzo Adams, professor of economics and sociology at the University of Hawaii, he said, has just shown that the total proportion of Japanese in Hawaii has been nearly stationary since 1900, when it was 39.7 per cent, while from 1920 to 1924 it had dropped from 42.7 per cent to about 40 per cent. He has also estimated that the total Japanese vote in Hawaii, one of the chief bugbears of the exclusionists, will be barely 22 per cent.

Assimilation Indicated

Dr. Gulick admitted that the Japanese population in the United States has risen from 38,000 in 1905, when the "gentleman's agreement" was broached, to about 110,000 in 1920, but he also denied that the so-called "picture brides" had any large influence over this increase, their proportion to the normally contracted marriages of regular settlers being in typical years, 500 picture brides compared with 2200 married in Japan.

"The whole thing which has upset the calculations of the men who made the 'gentleman's agreement,' he said, "is that Japanese settlers who were here in 1908 decided to stay here and cast their lot with the United States. They would go back to Japan, but instead they have begun

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a long process of assimilation and have withstood many trials to stay in America. They have come to be at home among American conditions of social equality, or one-third of them still profess Buddhism and however many years of growth into American ways, 35 per cent of them are now enrolled as Protestant Christians."

Dr. Gulick maintained that the total net increment of arrivals of Japanese over departures were only 8681 in 15 years, and was a very small reason for passing such drastic and humiliating legislation. "I favor letting Japanese into the quota on an equality with European nations," he said, "and I think the great mass of Americans who are unimpressed with the public of the Senate are willing to let 200 Japanese a year into the country on those terms."

Japanese Land Sale Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Alien ineligible to citizenship in California have right to sell their property acquired in violation of the California anti-alien land laws, provided bona fide American citizens are the purchasers, Ulysses S. Webb, state attorney-general, has ruled in an opinion to the district attorney of Sacramento County. Exceptions are noted where properties, unlawfully acquired, have escheated to the State. Ultimate unconditional release of all lands in this State, held by ineligible aliens, is the purpose of the California Alien Land Act, says Mr. Webb.

FRUIT PROSPECTS BRIGHT IN CANADA

VERNON, B. C., April 11 (Special Correspondence).—As a means of helping the fruit industry of British Columbia, manufacturers of boxes have this season reduced the price of apple boxes by 2 1/2 cents per box. The saving to growers will be considerable, as several million boxes are required to harvest and pack the fruit for the markets.

Special efforts are being made to reduce production, selling and packing costs, while the transportation companies are being appealed to in the hope of securing some reduction in transportation charges. With these reductions and the stronger purchasing power possessed by the public, it is thought the season will be the best for the producers since prices commenced to slump in 1920.

TURKISH DIPLOMATIC POST

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—The Turkish papers state that Dr. Riza Nur Bey, widely known for his violent anti-French proclivities, will be nominated by the National Assembly as Ambassador to Berlin. William Freitag, the German Minister at Bucharest, is expected, will be appointed Ambassador to Turkey.

FARE ADVANCE AUTHORIZED

AUGUSTA, Me., April 18.—The Androscoggin & Kennebec Railway Company was authorized by the Public Utilities Commission today to charge a 10-cent flat fare for a single zone ride. Scholars tickets in books of 100 coupons may be sold for 85c. The present zone fare is nine cents, with a reduction if tickets are bought.

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All the Time

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On talks over a hundred miles, notwithstanding a 25% higher rate, you do well to place your calls for the person with whom you wish to speak.

There are two exceptions. If at destination there is surely someone with whom you can have satisfactory talk—or if your calls are so frequent that occasional failure is out-weighted by lower rates—then your call may be made "station-to-station." That is: by number if you know it; "will-talk-with-anyone" if you don't.

Inside the hundred-mile radius the advantage of number calling grows—especially now that our local operators in Greater Boston give practically local service on the major part of your number toll calls.

The wise telephone user, nowadays, acquaints himself with this new service. Have you put it to work for you?

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company
H. H. CARTER,
Division Commercial Superintendent.

RAIL PREFERENTIAL MAY BE POSTPONED

Mr. Davis of Boston Chamber of Commerce Reports Wide Opposition to Section 28

Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who has been in Washington heading a committee of exporters and importers protesting against the enforcement of Section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, returned to Boston today. Section 28 provides for preferential railroad rates for exported and imported merchandise moving by land to and from the middle west, provided the merchandise is handled at sea by American ships. This applies to seaports where special export rates are provided on such freights.

Mr. Davis attended the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the final hearing in the series having terminated yesterday. When interviewed today, Mr. Davis said that there was an avalanche of protests from all over the country against the immediate enforcement of Section 28, which, however, were coupled with definite assurances of a general desire to build up an American merchant marine.

Called on President

A committee of exporters and importers headed by Mr. Davis called on President Coolidge on Thursday, pointing out to him the effect the sudden enforcement at this time would have on the business of the country and of the principal American seaports. They urged the postponement of the date when Section 28 will become effective until July 1, 1925, as proposed in bills now pending before both branches of Congress.

It was pointed out to the President that business could be adjusted to the changed conditions by that time. The Interstate Commerce Commission recently ordered Section 28 enforced beginning May 20. The committee recommended to the President that the entire question be referred to the special committee recently appointed by President Coolidge to co-ordinate land and water transportation.

Personnel of Committee

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is chairman of this committee, which also includes the chairman of the Shipping Board, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and other public officials. It was also pointed out to President Coolidge that it would be well to add a representative of the business interests of this country to this special committee.

Mr. Davis said today that in his opinion the application of Section 28 will be postponed as the result of the general protest throughout the country.

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PEACE IS KEYNOTE OF Y.W.C.A. PARLEY

Biennial Convention in New York
of 3000 Delegates to Stress
Women's Responsibility.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 18.—International peace and women's responsibility for securing it will be the central theme of the biennial convention of the National Y. W. C. A., which will bring about 3000 delegates to New York from April 20 to May 6.

Peace will be featured at two big evening sessions, one on May 5, when Lady Gladstone, Glenn Frank, editor of the Century Magazine, and Miss Agatha Harrison of London, who has been working in China for two years, will be the speakers. Women from India, Mexico and China will be heard April 20 at a dinner to be attended by 900 guests, including representatives of 40 countries.

The world aspect of the convention will gain from attendance by delegates who are coming to Washington for the world committee of the Y. W. C. A., which meets there from May 9 to 16 for the first time in the United States. The committee of Portsmouth and a group of distinguished women will come from England and there also will be delegations from nearly every country in the world.

Mrs. Frederic M. Paist of Philadelphia, president of the National Y. W. C. A., will preside over the meetings in New York, which will include three assemblies: the student group, the industrial group from factories and trades, and the business group from offices. These three classes will share one day before the general convention when they will make reports and recommendations. There will be 131 group meetings.

LABOR IS SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF PRESENT SESSION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 18.—In Labor circles in Great Britain, the Parliamentary session is viewed with satisfaction. An important Labor member of Parliament today expressed the opinion to The Christian Science Monitor representative that "the worst is now over." By the time Parliament meets again the attitude of the Liberal Party will be more definite. At present they are with us one day and against us the next, with the result that our position has been extremely difficult. We believe that the present Liberal split is more a revolt against H. H. Asquith, the leader of the Liberal Party, than against the Labor Party, but the Liberal Party, if it is to avoid disruption, will have to adopt a definite policy. If that policy is to support us, we will be able to carry out the main features of our program without delay. If the Liberals decide to oppose us, there will be new elections, and we stand to gain far more from an appeal to the country than either the Liberals or the Conservatives. Our finances are low but our hopes are high.

This informant agreed that many of the Ministerial appointments had not turned out as well as had been hoped. In his opinion, Ramsay MacDonald, G. H. Thomas, John Wheatley, C. G. Amson, and Mr. Graham had exceeded expectations. He denied absolutely that there was any possibility of a split in the party in the near future, although he admitted that in two or three years the Left Liberals might combine with the right wing of the Labor Party and the left wing of Labor might join the Communists.

NATIONS TO CONSIDER QUESTION OF EASTER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 18.—The question of a fixed Easter which has been referred to the technical and advisory committee for communications and transit of the League of Nations is to be discussed by a special committee appointed by that body when it meets next month in Geneva. The committee, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Oecumenical Patriarch and the Vatican will participate.

Members of the League have also been asked for their views. The British Government has referred the question to the various departments concerned. The Home Office replied that facilities for legislation should not be afforded unless and until evidence was produced of first the concurrence of all Christian churches, second, the concurrence of the principal civilized countries of the world and third, the existence of public opinion, especially in industrial quarters, favorable to the reform.

CROW "RAID" OPPOSED BY N. Y. ZOOLOGISTS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 18.—The New York Zoological Society has gone on record as opposed to the du Pont crowd shooting contest in a resolution adopted by the executive committee, a copy of which was given to The Christian Science Monitor today by Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park in Bronx Park. The society bases its decision on the ground that such a contest would bring into the woods such a large number of irresponsible gunners as inevitably to result in the destruction of wild life other than crows. The resolution declares that "indiscriminate shooting of this character is highly undesirable."

MINNEAPOLIS SELECTS SITE FOR AUDITORIUM

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 18 (Special).—Minneapolis will be equipped with one of the finest auditoriums in the United States by 1925 and will be prepared to bid for national conventions, George E. Leach, Mayor, said when he was officially notified that the City Council had selected a \$350,000 site for a \$3,000,000 auditorium building. Actual bidding to select one of six sites came after nearly three years of controversy and investigation. The site selected includes 174,000 square feet in the approximate geographical center of the city, bounded by Grant and Fourteenth streets and Fourth and Portland avenues.

Hear Nation's Y. W. C. A. Peace Drive



Mrs. Frederic M. Paist

President of the National Y. W. C. A., Who Will Preside at the National Convention. She is a Sister of Curtis D. Wilbur, New Secretary of the Navy, and of Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University.

DRY LAW INQUIRY CALLED WET MOVE

Resolution in Congress Viewed
as Attempt to Modify the
Volstead Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A resolution providing for the investigation of all prohibition enforcement activities of the Government, introduced yesterday by Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, has for its purpose the combining of measures relating to prohibition already introduced, and is in effect an effort to bring hearings on these bills together under one head. It is referred to the Judiciary Committee before which such hearings would be sought.

To corroborate his contention that the investigation is necessary, Mr. Dyer quotes in the preamble of the resolution from a message of President Harding, recites the number of bills introduced for the amendment of the Volstead Act, and calls attention to the conference of governors called by President Coolidge to consider the question of enforcing the Prohibition Act, and to a statement by the president of the National Civil Service Reform League concerning the Prohibition Enforcement Unit.

The body of the resolution reads in part:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the House, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the whole question pertaining to the enforcement of the prohibition act and all other matters and conditions connected therewith, and to report by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers, and documents, to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take testimony.

This move on the part of Mr. Dyer, who is a pronounced wet, is viewed as a continuation of the efforts by wets to "rush" Congress into modification of the Volstead Act and bring the legalization of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

Jail Penalties Demanded

DETROIT, Mich., April 18 (Special).—Enforcement of prohibition will be tightened, with jail terms for first offenders, Delos G. Smith, United States Attorney, announces. He will urge upon federal judges here a general increase in rigidity of punishment, he announced, requesting that no offender be freed with fine alone.

CABLE ROUTE SURVEY FOR ALASKA ORDERED

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 18.—Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to the destroyers Hull and Corry, said to be the only warships in the world equipped with sonic depth finders, to proceed to Alaskan waters and make a survey to find the most practical route for laying the proposed new government cable from Seattle to Seward, Alaska.

Funds have been appropriated by Congress for laying some 1000 miles of new cable in the Alaskan system. The cable is being manufactured in England, and the cableship Dellwood will transport it in two shiploads from England to Seattle and Alaska. The plan is to drop one of the leads in May and the other in September.

\$60,000,000 "MOVIE" MERGER
NEW YORK, April 18 (AP).—Metro Pictures, Goldwyn Pictures, and the Louis B. Mayer Company, producing companies with combined capital stock approximating \$60,000,000, have been merged, with Marcus Loew at the head, into the Metro-Goldwyn Corporation, it was announced today.

Distribution of Cosmopolitan productions is included in the merger. The amalgamation, it is stated, brings to the support of the new company all the Loew and Goldwyn houses in the United States.

ENGLISH BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES /TO CEASE ACTIVITIES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 18.—Fourteen days' notice of intention to cease work was given the Employers' Federation by the members of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives yesterday. Over 700,000 operatives are affected. Meanwhile, however, a ballot is to be taken regarding the union's future action. The men will be asked to decide:

1. Whether they are in favor of accepting the employers' offer, namely, a halfpenny an hour increase from May 1 in respect of certain areas, and a similar increase on August 1 for the rest of the country (the men demand 2d. an hour).
2. If not favoring acceptance are the men agreeable to further negotiations?
3. Failing an improved offer are the men in favor of strike action?

A ballot will take place on April 26.

MONOPOLY CHARGE AT RADIO HEARING

Contestants Accuse Each Other
of "Combination"—Copyright
Law Amendment Suggested

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—Nathan Burkan, counsel for the Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers, told the Senate Patents Committee today that "it was understood" an attempt had been made to charge President Coolidge \$2500 for radio-casting his Lincoln's Birthday address. Asked if the President had paid for the address the witness said he "did not."

Radio manufacturers, telephone and telegraph companies, and broadcasting agencies already are in active combination for mutual benefit, Mr. Burkan said.

The committee is considering the Dill bill which would relieve radio-casting stations from the payment of copyright fees on music sent out through their stations.

An amendment to the Copyright Law which would prohibit the pooling of copyrights was urged to offset the "legal monopoly" which, he said, is maintained by music publishers, by Frank A. K. Boland of New York, counsel for the American Hotel Association and affiliated state organizations of hotel proprietors. Mr. Boland said his clients had no criticism to make of the attitude taken by the Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers.

Hotels recently were served with a notice by the society, he said, of an increase of 40 per cent and more in the rates to be charged upon copyrighted music. He suggested the law be modified either to prevent collection of fees for performances at which no cover or entrance charge is made, or to limit the rights of an author either to printing and selling copies, or to performing his work. At present the holder of the copyright has both.

"The copyright law is being used as a legal blackjack," Sydney Cohen, president of the Motion Picture Theaters Association, told the committee. The basic charge of 10 cents per seat per year is being enforced by the composers' organization, he said, "whether a theater has a 100-piece orchestra or one mechanical piano."

John Phillip Sousa and Augustus Thomas were among those who voiced a protest against the measure. "The Radio Corporation of America gets money, doesn't it?" queried Mr. Sousa, in a brief exposition of his position. "If they get money out of my tunes, I want some of it. That's all."

"My royalties in the days when sheet music was all that was sold used to run to \$60,000 a year," he added, "but they have never touched that figure since."

WHITE HORSE-DAWSON AIR SERVICE SOUGHT

OTTAWA, Ont., April 12 (Special Correspondence).—An aerial mail and passenger service between White Horse and Dawson in the Yukon Territory is being urged upon the post office department by Lt.-Col. J. Scott Williams of the Laurentide Air Service of Montreal. The distance by trail between these two points is about 350 miles and consumes anywhere between a week and a fortnight, according to weather conditions and mode of travel. The air-line would be nearly 100 miles shorter and be covered in a few hours.

"Our idea is to fly from White Horse, the end of the trail, direct to Dawson, thence east by south to Mayo and back to White Horse, around 500 miles in all. As we would not stop en route, mail to intermediate points would have to be delivered by the Laurentide Air Service by horse or dog-team. This air service would save money to the Government as well as time and inconvenience to the inhabitants and do a lot toward opening up the country," explained Colonel Williams.

Commencing May 15, when ice will be out of the lakes, an air service will be maintained by the Laurentide Air Service from Angliers to Quebec's new gold fields in the Rouyn mining district, a distance of 47 miles in 45 minutes. Large flying boats, capable of carrying five people and supplies, will meet all Canadian Pacific trains at Angliers and transport prospectors and tourists direct to the camps. Colonel Williams hopes to duplicate this service in the Yukon.

CANADIAN COMPANY ASSISTS ITS BOYS

WINNIPEG, Man., April 10 (Special Correspondence).—Messengers employed by the Canadian National telegraphs will be given an opportunity to equip themselves for more responsible work by taking night courses of study arranged by the telegraph company, it is announced. In this way, it is intended that the boys will be able to step into other lines of work with the company, and the latter will not have to go outside of its own organization to fill vacancies.

That the company has the welfare of its messenger boys at heart is indicated by the fact that recently they were outfitted with distinctive uniforms, and it is now also proposed to provide them with shower baths, so that they can keep themselves looking their best. The Canadian National telegraph is a part of the nationally-owned railway system.

BUSINESS TEACHERS OF EAST CONVENE

Practical Training for Commercial Instructors Advocated
by Glen L. Swiggett

NEW YORK, April 18.—Part-time teachers of business subjects, particularly those in secondary schools, was advocated by Glen L. Swiggett, specialist in commercial education for the United States Bureau of Education, at the third annual conference of that bureau in conjunction with the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, Carlos B. Ellis, president, at the Hotel McAlpin today.

Speakers on the program included: Birli F. Schultz of the New York Stock Exchange; Henry C. Link of Lord & Taylor; James F. Lough, dean of the extramural division of New York University, and John K. Clapp of the Ronald Press Company.

In opening the conference Dr. Swiggett said in part:

Secondary business training is being extended rapidly throughout the schools of the Nation. Latest figures for the total school enrollment in the public high schools of the United States show that there are about 2,200,000 boys and girls in the public high schools of the Nation. Twenty-five per cent of them are taking business subjects.

On the other hand, nearly 5 per cent are studying economics. In view of the development of modern business and the consequent need for the trained product of schools and colleges, it is becoming a problem of increasing importance to relate adequately business training in the schools to the business needs of our growing American cities.

A wisely directed program of vocational guidance and placement would seem necessary. To be effective, placement must be intelligent and supervised. This is impossible without teachers of business subjects having a larger measure than they now possess of business experience gained by direct business contacts.

Business teaching qualifications must include not only business experience, but arrangements must be made for part time and vacation training in business of teachers of business subjects, particularly in the secondary school.

APPEAL TO MR. TCHITCHERIN
BELGRADE, April 18.—The principal of Belgrade University has cabled to George Tchitcherine, on behalf of the 12 intellectuals condemned at Kiev on a charge of counter-revolutionary action. The sentence has deeply affected the public and the intellectuals here, particularly because of the racial sympathies between the south Slavs and Russia.

University to Test Applicants' Ability

Northwestern's New "Yardstick"
Seeks Quality Not Quantity

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP).—A new plan to measure prospective students of Northwestern University by qualifications and not to gain numerical strength, is to be put in operation, according to University officials. High schools of the middle west, from which students are planning to come to Northwestern have been asked for ratings on the students based on perseverance, alertness, confidence and vigor of performance, promptness and accuracy and participation in activities.

"We have a new yardstick for measuring qualifications," said Walter Dill Scott, president. "Quality is the test of incoming students and mere numbers are not wanted."

JUGOSLAV CITES BALANCED BUDGET

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18.—Dr. Ante Tresch Pavichich, Minister to the United States from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, in the course of a lecture at Columbia University declared that Yugoslavia had passed the most critical period of war reconstruction and attained what is at present a faithful index of national stability in the balancing of the budget.

Italy will be a large sharer in the economic advance resulting from exploiting Yugoslavia's natural wealth, the Minister said, especially through the opening of the Bosnian coal mines. Italy has to import 12,000,000 tons of coal every year, he explained, and this field will open up business between the two countries. The coal will be sold at one-quarter the price Italy now pays England he added, and the transit of a few hours across the Adriatic Sea will render all competition impossible. Other factors making for the development of Yugoslavia are the deposits of bauxite, iron and other minerals, and the potential hydroelectric power of the Dalmatian coast sections, which in time may rival that of Italy.

W. H. TAFT TO PRESENT HAMPTON'S DIPLOMAS

HAMPTON, Va., April 18 (Special).—William Howard Taft, chief justice of the United States, head of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute, will present diplomas to successful candidates for degrees at the fifty-sixth anniversary of the school's founding. Alexander B. Trowbridge of New York will conduct a special party which will reach Old Point next Wednesday. A two-day program of inspection, demonstrations and public meetings has been arranged for this anniversary, according to James E. Greig, principal of the institute.

NEWARK'S MUSEUM CAMPAIGN
NEWARK, N. J., April 18 (Special).—The \$100,000 public endowment campaign for Newark's new museum for which Louis Bamberger, merchant, has donated \$50,000 for a building and the city of Newark has appropriated \$200,000 for a lot, has formally opened and within 30 minutes \$65,000 had been subscribed.

AUSTRALIA TO HELP PRODUCING FIRMS

Prime Minister Announces Scheme
of Allocating Customs Revenue
for This Purpose

By Special Cable
SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 18.—The Australian Prime Minister, S. M. Bruce, speaking at the Sydney Show Luncheon, stated that the Commonwealth Government proposed to allocate a portion of the customs revenue to assist primary producers who find a difficulty in securing profitable markets abroad. The statement, which amounts to a declaration of Government policy, is regarded as an astute move to counteract the swing to Labor which is apparent in West Australian and South Australia elections, though Mr. Bruce warned the members of the Millions Club that an early election was possible.

It is considered that this proposal will assure the composite ministry a lease of life at least till the end of the present Parliament. The Prime Minister said that the assistance to be given would be in the following three areas:

1. In the overseas markets.
 2. On sea during transit.
 3. Within the Commonwealth.
- The Government will render assistance in finding and developing new markets and in insuring that the produce be efficiently and economically placed before the buyers overseas. The assistance during transit will take the form of freight subsidies, bounties on exports, improved refrigerating accommodation, and accelerated transport. Assistance within the Commonwealth involves co-operative action of the state and federal governments, regarding transport facilities, freight, and shipping charges, and so forth.

The Commonwealth Government intends to get in touch with the state governments immediately. Every exporting industry will be required to thoroughly organize itself as a condition precedent to any Government assistance, also to demonstrate that it is on an efficient basis and satisfy the Government that permanent results would be achieved. All secondary industries receiving assistance through a protectionist tariff will be required to give a guarantee of efficiency.

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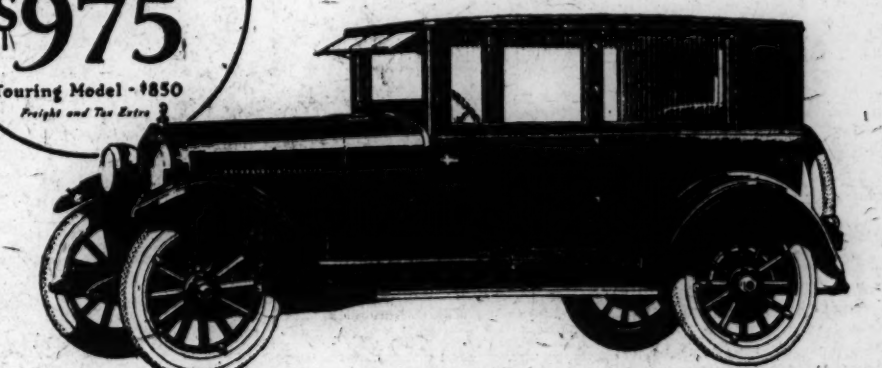
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SURPLUS JAPANESE WILL ENTER BRAZIL

Tokyo Government Makes Plans
to Send Thousands to
South America

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, April 18.—Under the auspices and at the expense of the Japanese Government, thousands of Japanese men, women and children are to be sent to Brazil and other South American countries.

Mr. Tomita, an official of the social welfare bureau of the Japanese Department of the Interior, is now en route to Rio de Janeiro to inspect conditions in Brazil and make preparation for the immediate arrival of the first detachment of Japanese. During April it is hoped to send 2000 to South America, and to dispatch other contingents more or less regularly throughout the year. The Japanese Government has appropriated \$100,000 to aid quake-stricken families in colonizing in the Latin republics.

California's spokesmen, who have just made urgent representations to the Senate Immigration Committee in favor of Japanese exclusion, see unanswerable arguments in favor of their viewpoint in the Government-directed Japanese migration to Brazil. Californians believed there would be a wholesale exodus from Japan as a result of the earthquake, but from Japan came word that reconstruction would keep all hands busy for years to come. That has not turned out to be the case.

"Overseas Development Co." The latest reports show that unemployment in Tokyo is on the increase. The government employment bureau is unable to find jobs for more than one man out of every forty that apply for work. To meet this situation a concern, called the "Overseas Development Company," entered into negotiations with the Government of Brazil to receive Japanese settlers, and migration is now to be organized under official Japanese supervision.

Nowhere in North or South America or Australasia are Japanese immigrants received without restriction except in Brazil and Peru. In Brazil already there are 40,000 Japanese, while in Peru some 10,000 are settled. The majority are contract laborers and their arrival is welcomed. Up to 1918 and 1919 there was a steady flow of Japanese emigrants to those two South American countries, but since the war it had receded. Now the Tokyo Government will do its utmost to interest young Japanese in the Latin republics, as places where a more assured existence is possible than in over-populated, disaster-stricken Japan.

The plight in which the Japanese find themselves is frankly set forth in Yopozda, an important Tokyo nationalist newspaper, in the following paragraph: "Japan's population increases every year by \$80,000. If this rate is maintained the number of our inhabitants will soon be doubled. It thus becomes a matter of urgent necessity for us to find a way to relieve the crowding in our daily life."

Foodstuffs Imported. Our yearly rice crop is not enough to meet the demand. Accordingly millions of pounds must be imported. Because the extension of our rice-growing fields is not a viable value with the growth in population, "rice" is a grave menace to our national existence. The competition in the world of thought comes from the unrest in daily life. To appease this unrest, the solution of problems regarding foodstuffs is indispensable. Problems of foodstuffs are closely related to population questions. This issue is fraught with such vital importance for Japan that the Government ought to create a special investigation commission, to determine the best conditions for emigration of our people to foreign countries.

Now and then alarmist voices are raised in the United States, urging that wholesale emigration of Japanese to Central or South American countries can become a "menace" to the United States. Alleged plans to obtain a territorial foothold on the west coast of Mexico are heard of from time to time. Brazil does not appear to be alarmed over the prospect of a systematic or even a subsidized emigration from Japan. Indeed, according to Japanese authorities, the Rio de Janeiro Government is even advancing colonizing funds to Japanese immigrants, payable on easy terms after they have become properly established as artisans or tillers of the soil.

MISS FRY DESCRIBES U. S. LECTURING TOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 18.—Miss Ruth Fry, who for eight years controlled the Quaker Relief Work in Europe, first in France and Holland and later in Central

REAL ESTATE

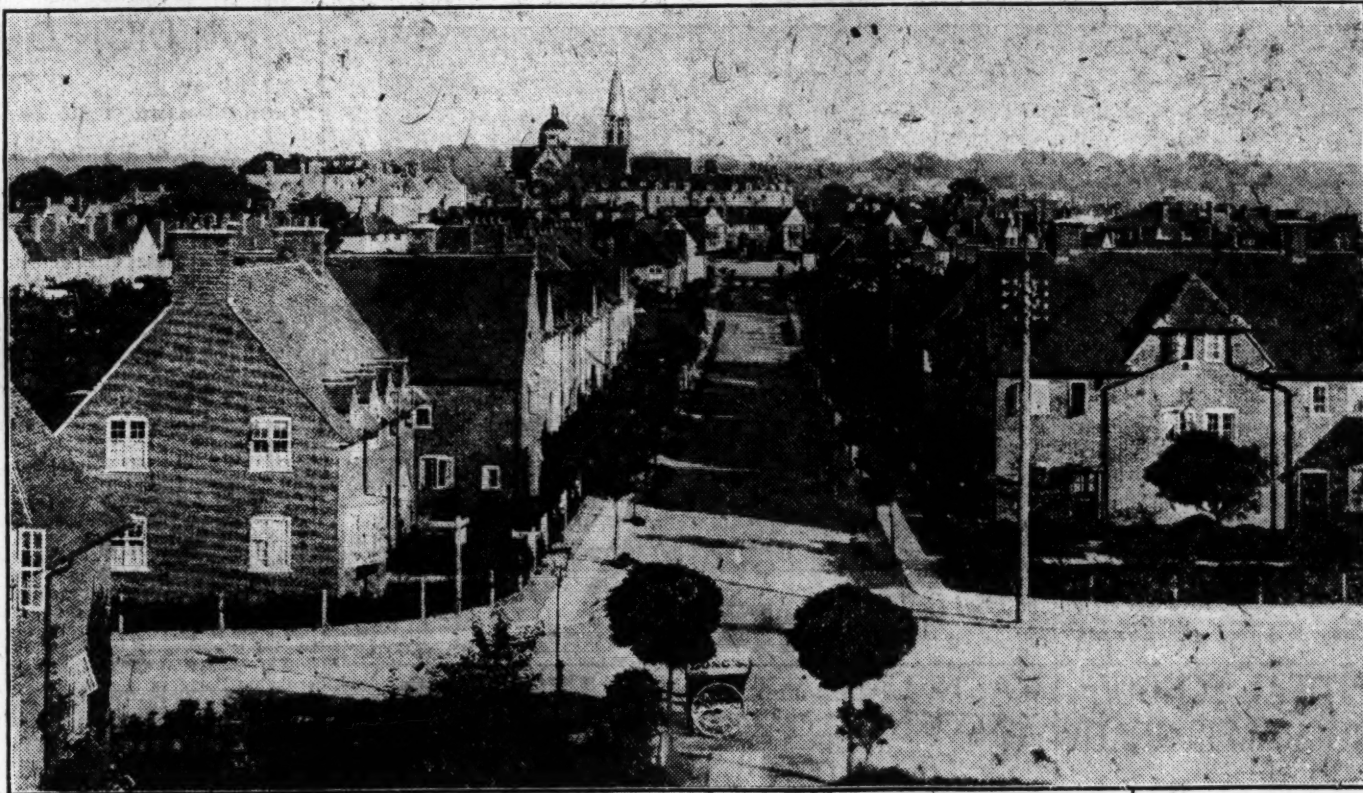
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Changing Picture of Tranquil Surroundings, Which Appear Even More Restful by Contrast With Conditions They Supersede

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEBUILDING BECOMING POPULAR IN ENGLAND

Copartnership Tenants, as Central Society, Links Many
Others—Space Limit, 8 to 12 Houses Per Acre

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 17.—Among co-operative housing schemes now in operation in England, not the least successful has been that of the Ealing Tenants, Ltd. Beginning with a sum of £50 collected by a few workers, together with £400 advanced by one of their members in 1901, this society has brought into being a movement in which some 4000 houses have been built at a total value of over £1,530,000. Dividends are limited to 5 per cent. Any additional balance is divided in the proportion of 20 per cent to the society and the balance to the tenants in the shape of a "rent dividend" to be used on internal decoration. The tenant is required to take up an investment in the society to an extent which must ultimately reach two years' rent, but he is allowed time to find this minimum. Shares are also sold to the public, and funds raised on mortgage and from the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

As originally arranged, the tenant paid a rent ranging from 6s. weekly upward, the average being well under 12s. He also paid all municipal dues upon the property and was thus made to realize the financial effects of the local policy which as a voter, he might help to bring into operation. A large number of societies have been formed on similar lines in different parts of the British islands, and these are linked up through a central society—Copartnership Tenants—founded in 1906, which acts as builders' merchants, gives advice and exercises supervision.

Groups of Dwellings
Picturesque and attractive garden suburbs have been built through the agency of Copartnership Tenants, the plans for considerable groups of dwellings being treated as connected wholes, with eminently pleasing results; there is generous provision of open spaces, together with a limitation of from eight to twelve houses per acre. The operation of the Rent Restriction Act has made it necessary for the societies which are now building to modify their original system of letting at fixed rates on short tenancy.

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transacted of signing the conveyance to the society of its first piece of land. On this land the building of houses commenced. The cutting of the first sod was the occasion of a gathering, at which one of the speakers was Henry Demarest Lloyd of the United States, who expressed the opinion that the society offered benefits which no other scheme, municipal or voluntary, attempted to give. Letters of sympathy were also read from Albert, fifth Lord Grey, afterwards Governor-General of Canada; George Cadbury, founder of the Bourneville settlement, and Alderman Thompson, author of the Housing Handbooks.

From this on, the movement has never looked back. Even during the war it was able to continue payment of regular dividends, to repay borrowed money, and to meet promptly all obligations. One of the achievements of which it is most justly proud has been its work on the Hampstead Garden Suburb, in which it has founded four daughter societies which are already responsible for some 1400 houses on its 700 acres, where, amid ideal surroundings, are attractive country homes for city workers, on the designing of which the best architectural talent of England has been employed.

Copartnership Tenants now has a paid-up capital of over £400,000, of which £100,000 is in shares and £300,000 in loan stock. Its board of directors consists of: Henry Vivian, chairman; W. Hutchins, deputy chairman; Sir John Brunner, J. Stobart Greenhalgh, the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, and C. Napier-Clavering.

Meetings were held on the last Saturday in each month, and at one of them the momentous business was

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FOUR CONTINENTS TO OBSERVE FOURTH ANNUAL "BOYS' WEEK"

Walter W. Head, National Chairman, Explains Aim to
Awaken in Community Its Obligation to Youth

OMAHA, Neb., April 3 (Special Correspondence)—"Boys' Week" will be observed in 1000 cities on four continents this year, declares Walter W. Head of Omaha, president of the American Bankers' Association and chairman of the National Boys' Week Committee. Yet it is only four years ago that "Boys' Week" was inaugurated by the Rotary Club of New York City. In 1921 four large cities observed it; in 1922 there were 207 cities, and last year 608 cities on four continents and in many countries.

The Rotary International "Boys' Week" Committee has designated the program for the week this year as follows:

Sunday, April 27, boys' day in churches.
Monday, boys' day in schools.
Tuesday, boys' day in industry and citizenship. On this day boys will be placed in presidents' chairs as executives of big business enterprises. They will be on the benches of Walter W. Head in high civic and state positions, observing how things are done.
Wednesday, boys' day in entertainment and athletics.
Thursday, boys' loyalty day with big parades of boys.
Friday, boys' day at home.
Saturday, May 3, boys' day out of doors.

Mr. Head, in the following statement for The Christian Science Monitor, explains that "Boys' Week" serves to arouse parents and the community to their obligation to the boy—the man of the future—who deserves the best possible guidance and the greatest degree of inspiration it is possible to give him. Mr. Head says:

As a banker, I may be expected to appraise all values in terms of dollars and cents. But in fact, as a banker and as a man, I do not apply that material to all things. No banker—no man—can depend on that alone, for there are other elements of far greater value which must be considered.

Our boys have a certain value in dollars and cents, their value as prospective producers of wealth. One-fifth of our population, approximately, are boys under 20 years of age. The potential productive value of a man's life is figured at \$5000—and each of these boys is a man in the making. The productive value of these boys, as units in the business of producing material wealth, is therefore at least \$10,000,000,000, an amount equal approximately to one-third of the total material wealth of the United States.

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As a banker, I submit that that investment is something worth safeguarding. A corporation capitalized at this amount would require and deserve the careful attention of the best men available.

The boys of the United States are prospective producers of material wealth and, for that alone, they deserve our care—as does no other asset of our Nation—because they are our greatest asset. We owe them guidance and inspiration.

But infinitely greater than this dollar-and-cents value, the boys of the United States of America possess a value apart and beyond—greater than any value which can be measured by material standards. The boys of today will be the vanguard and the social fabric of tomorrow. They will be the workers—the leaders—not merely of future business activity but of the social and spiritual life of future years.

As we train our boys—as we impress upon them the importance of high ideals, the importance of pure motives, the importance of sound principles—so do we determine the extent to which the world will be a better place in which our children may live.

"Boys' Week" is—in the course of our everyday affairs—what italics are on the printed page. It serves exactly the same purpose that italics serve. It is not intended to add anything particularly new to what should be the program, the ambitions, or the ideals of either men or boys.

It is intended to emphasize—to emphasize to both men and boys—the necessity of paying greater attention to the natural instincts which stir the heart of every good American—old and young—instincts which sometimes become blurred and indistinct because of the pressure of other duties and other plans.

"Boys' Week" is designed to re-awaken, in parents and in the community generally, a sense of the obligation that is due the boys. "Boys' Week" is designed to arouse, in the boys, a realization of the obligations that the boy owes father, mother, community, God.

"Boys Will Be Boys" is an old and trite saying. Boys will be better boys and better men as we give them the guidance and the inspiration of the best that is in us.

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BETTER VERMONT ROADS ADVOCATED

State Commissioner Says Good
Highways Will Help Keep
People on Farms

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 18 (Special)—Proper maintenance of the highways of Vermont is an important issue if the farmers are to be urged to stay on the farms and if tourists are to come into the State during the summer months, says Stoddard B. Bates, state highway commissioner.

Commissioner Bates said that last year 114,153,420 pounds of milk were produced in Vermont, for which the farmers received approximately \$28,503,835. All of this enormous quantity of milk must be taken care of within 24 hours, and it is necessary for the farmers to transport it over the highways to the railroad stations. It was for this reason that he urged more consideration of the needs of the farmers.

The commissioner declares that one of the chief reasons why farms are being abandoned in Vermont is that the highways on which the farms are located are not being kept in condition. If the roads are all right and make travel easy between the farm and the community centers, people will continue to live on the farms. If the roads are poor and it is hard to get away from the farm and still harder for the children to get to school, the people will not be satisfied and will soon leave for the large towns and cities.

Summer tourists are entering more and more each year into the road problems of the State, Mr. Bates declared, and their opinions regarding road construction must be taken into consideration. At one of the summer resorts, it was learned recently, he said, that one-third of the taxable property of the town was owned by people who spent on an average of three months a year at the place. As this is true to a large extent in many other towns throughout the state, Vermont towns must of necessity listen to the views of summer tourists, he declared. In connection with the summer traffic, Mr. Bates asserted that 10 years hence the summer visitors to Vermont would exceed the State's population if the present rate of increase in the number of visitors is maintained.

FARMERS' FEED POOL OPENS EARLY

Exchange Hopes to Expedite
Purchases This Year

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18 (Special)—At the conclusion of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange conference here last night, announcement was made that the annual feed pool would open next Monday, six weeks earlier than in any previous year.

This year purchasers will have the option of signing up under the regular pooling plan and buying on the basis of the current market price. It is believed this will be a means of increasing the volume of sales. Another innovation is the offering of a new low-protein ration designed to supplement pasture feeding.

By opening the pool earlier it is planned to expedite purchases of ingredients and facilitate the prompt movement of the first pool shipments in September. The shipping period, moreover, has been lengthened from six to seven months, extending it to the end of March. As usual, the feeds will be prepared according to open formulas adopted by the feed conference board of feeders in 14 state agricultural colleges.

To guard against "bullish" tendencies in respect to certain closely controlled ingredients, the managers reserve the right to make substitutions in certain cases, in the interest of economy and subject to approval by the conference board that prepared the original formulas. Last year 470,000 tons of feed were distributed in this manner, and this year's total is likely to go much beyond that amount.

MUSIC

Alvin Schroeder

Alvin Schroeder, violinist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. He played the first movement of Beethoven's Concerto, Locatelli's Sonata and smaller pieces, among which were five by Bach for violincello without accompaniment. Arthur Fiedler with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Kneisel Quartet and as soloist in innumerable concerts Mr. Schroeder has for long years been one of the most prominent musical personalities hereabout. In his playing last night he seemed to sum up the qualities which have so distinguished him and which have placed him in the foremost rank of the players of his instrument.

Mr. Schroeder has always entertained a noble conception of the violincello. He has never made use of the sickly sentimental style to which the instrument is so often subjected. Thus his playing of such pieces as Dvorak's "Waldesruhe" and Tschai's "Sarabande" is a never-ending source of delight.

But last night there was in his playing a quality of grace and playful fantasy which we have never before observed. A quality which added just that touch of humor which is so often sadly missed. It lent a particular charm to the unaccompanied pieces by Bach and to such trifles as Popp's Serenade and Squire's Bourree and served to set off the more than usual virtuosity which Mr. Schroeder possesses. S. M.

DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT ELECT

Mrs. Bert S. Currier of Arlington Heights was elected president of the Daughters of Vermont at their annual meeting at the Hotel Vendome yesterday. Mrs. Currier succeeds Mrs. George Taplin of Brookline, who has held the office for the last two years. Mrs. Edward H. Rugg of Waban and Mrs. Martin Brown of Boston were named vice-presidents. Mrs. Earl B. Edgerton of Somerville, recording secretary, Mrs. Harry Stevens of Brookline corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Edward S. Livingston of Quincy treasurer. A maple sugar party was a feature of the meeting.

World Co-operation Through Common Language of Music



Harmony Male Chorus of Boston
Swedish Group to Take Part in Chorus Contest in Symphony Hall During Music Week

CHORUS CONTEST, MUSIC WEEK PLAN

Competitive Concert Has Entries
From 13 National Groups

Leaders of the 13 national groups of men singers that have entered the contest for choral honors in the International Song Festival, to be held under the auspices of Community Service, Inc., of Boston and of the Women's Municipal League, as a feature of Boston's first Music Week, are making every effort to round out their respective choruses for this contest, which will be conducted in Symphony Hall on Sunday, May 11, the final day of the music festival.

The concert will be a novel one, with Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Danish, German, Armenian, Dutch, Lettish, Russian, Italian, Syrian, Spanish and Portuguese singers taking part, and prizes of \$250, \$100 and \$50 to be awarded. The object of the donors of the prizes, as explained by the Music Week Committee, is "to encourage fellow-citizens from foreign lands to cooperate through the common language of music."

The Swedish group of singers has been organized under the name, "The Harmony Male Chorus of Boston," with E. B. Forslund of Everett as president and Carl A. Hultin of Norway as leader.

Each national group will sing a song of a composer of its own nation, and, in addition, "The Song of the World Adventurers," composed by F. S. Converse of Boston, the words of which were written by Percy Mackaye. The judges will be Archibald Davidson, associate professor of music at Harvard and director of the Harvard Glee Club; Mr. Converse, and Thomas W. Surette of Concord, author of books on music.

TEXTILE WORKERS WILL OPPOSE CUTS

Emergency Board Takes Stand
on Wages and Hours

All unions of mill workers belonging to the United Textile Workers of America will receive instructions the first of next week "to fight any attempt to reduce wages or lengthen working hours" as the result of action taken by the emergency board of the international union at the Parker House, Boston, yesterday. The order is taken to be the equivalent of a strike sanction in advance.

The emergency board includes Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America; Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, general secretary-treasurer; James Starr, vice-president; Senator John H. Powers of Rhode Island and John Hanley of Lowell. The meeting was called to receive reports of trade conditions in the New England, middle Atlantic, southern and mid-western districts.

President McMahon explained that the board's action was precipitated by these reports, which showed many shutdowns and part-time operation of textile mills, caused by negotiation of new materials in Wall Street, the political situation and the unstable money market.

BOSTON RECEIVING GERMAN PIG IRON

Carrying coals to Newcastle is an ancient adage that is today being visualized in Boston by the importation of foreign-made pig iron, when the domestic production is not only large, but the market stagnant and unable to absorb domestic offerings. Some 10,000 tons of German pig iron have been contracted for by a New York dealer to be shipped to Boston from Rotterdam or other ports at intervals during the year. About 500 tons of it has just arrived here, and is being put into storage.

This is the second attempt, on a colossal scale, to bring pig iron here from abroad, during the last two years. This lot was purchased at a low price and with a duty of 75 cents a ton, would mean a profit to the importers at the time the contract was placed. Today, however, with the market flat, the iron is not salable, and some of the iron brought here in the previous attempt to import that commodity in quantity, still remains in storage.

NARCOTIC-AGENT EXAMINATION

A new examination of applicants for the position of narcotic agent of the United States Government is announced by William D. Allen Jr., narcotic agent in charge of the Boston division. Applicants are required to have had "at least one year's experience in the investigation of major criminal activities, requiring the securing of evidence in cases involving violation of criminal law or military regulations, or at least six months' actual experience, continuous and recent, in investigating the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs."

POLITICAL SCHOOL PROGRAM IS READY

Three-Day Session to Be Held
at Wesleyan in May

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18 (Special)—National issues will be taken up at the fifth citizenship school of the Connecticut League of Women Voters, which will be held on May 15, 16 and 17 at Wesleyan University at Middletown. The school will be open to the public and for both men and women.

On the afternoon of May 15, after a greeting from the university by Dr. Leroy Albert Howland, acting president, Prof. Karl Pomeroy Harrington will address the school on "Joining Political Parties." He will be followed by Prof. Eugene Parker Chase, whose lecture will be "Choosing a President of the United States." In the evening Prof. George Matthew Dutcher will speak on "Uncle Sam's Philippines," and Dr. J. R. Perez following him will discuss "Philippine Independence."

"Guarding Uncle Sam's Gates" will be discussed on Friday by Howard Bradstreet, Director of the Bureau of Adult Education, Hartford. After lunch, Prof. Kossuth Mayer Williams will speak on "Uncle Sam's Taxes." Three round tables will be held in the evening, the subject to be "Federal Aid for States," "The Proposed Federal Department of Education," and "The Proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment."

"Some Aspects of the Tariff and the Cost of Living" is Prof. Clyde Fisher's topic for Saturday morning. Following this will come Prof. Henry Merritt Wriston's address on "Washington's Foreign Policy in the Light of Today."

At the final luncheon May 17, J. Henry Scattergood will give the closing address. His subject will be "European Deadlock and America's Opportunity."

SUNDAY REGULATION AT SMITH AMENDED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 18 (Special)—"Observance of Sunday at Smith College is to be such that it will be a day of quiet and dignity," so runs the general postulation on which are based all regulations governing the activities of students on that day. Following the idea that it is the spirit of the law rather than the letter which ought to prevail, the Student Council, with the approval of the Trustees' Activities Committee, has widened the scope of some of the rules pertaining to Sunday observance.

Under the amended rules, students may motor all day Sunday up until 4 o'clock; but with men guests students may motor only between the hours of 12 and 4. Attendance at mandatory picture theaters is prohibited on Sunday; but participation in such outdoor sports as riding, canoeing, and tennis, is permitted except during church and vesper hours.

Teaching and Social Service Rated Highest at Wellesley

Tabulation of 992 Answers to Questionnaire on Vocations
Shows Widely Differentiated Intentions

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 18—"What are you going to do after college?" This was a question recently asked at Wellesley College, and the answers revealed the fact that a large majority plan to teach. Out of the 992 who have answered, 248 have already decided to teach. But they are not going back to their home towns to experiment with their educational theories.

One girl said she planned to teach English in Spain, another wants to teach in India, and still another in China, and one in Porto Rico. Some plan to teach in schools in the Kentucky mountains.

Social service was the next popular vocation, claiming 115 followers. In this case, however, few of the girls had definite plans. Many said they wanted to do social service work of some sort, but whether it would take the form of library work or settlement work, or any of the other branches, they did not specify. Seventy-two plan to go into business, as buyers in women's clothes, in factory personnel work, running tea rooms, department store educational work, banking, and as mortgage brokers. Fifty-nine decided for literary work, including journalism.

Further Study Planned

Many of those who were questioned have already decided on further study. In this number are, of course, those who plan to go on with music or to go on the stage. There are a few who plan definitely to study at Oxford and at the Sorbonne.

WASTE LAND SEEN AS CORNER LOAFER

State Commissioner Urged Town
Forest Planting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18 (Special)—Waste land within a town's borders is like a loafer on a street corner, W. A. L. Bazeley, state commissioner on conservation, told an audience of more than 100 representatives of town forest committees meeting in Trinity Community House yesterday under the joint auspices of the Trustees of County Aid to Agriculture and the Hampden County Improvement League. Nearly every town in Hampden County was represented and 19 of the 23 municipalities have taken or are preparing to take definite action for the establishing of town forests.

By replanting waste areas and cooperating to prevent forest fires, Mr. Bazeley said, it is possible to check in a large degree the abandonment of farms. He advised that more towns take advantage of the provision for state aid in protecting timber reserves. Harris R. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, sketched the growth of the town forest movement and explained the plan by which that organization offers to plant 5000 trees free of charge on a tract set aside as a town forest.

Mayors Leonard of Springfield, Grise of Chicopee and Keefe of Westfield joined in commending the town reforestation movement.

MAPLE SAP DRAWING SEASON IS CLOSING

RUTLAND, Vt., April 18 (Special)—The 1924 maple sugar making season through central Vermont practically is at an end and farmers are gathering their buckets except in a few orchards at high altitude where there is still some snow and a few more freezing nights so that it was not necessary that the amount made this year is about 25 per cent above the average and that the quality is better than usual.

Asked as to the reason for the superior quality, the owner of a large maple orchard explained that there were many days of ideal sugaring weather so that the sap was not exposed to the sun and consequently "buddy" sap in order to get a fair production. "Certain conditions which make the quality of the sap better some years than others," he added.

BROOKLINE ZONING DISPUTE—Ossian D. Brett of Newton, whose permits to build two-family houses in certain restricted districts in Brookline have been revoked in accordance with a recent amendment to the town zoning by-law, has filed in the Norfolk County Superior Court a petition for a writ of certiorari, setting forth that permission to build such houses had been legally granted prior to the passage of the zone amendment, and that the plaintiff, relying on that permit, had expended money and incurred liabilities before he received the notice of revocation.

Cotton shipments from Alexandria to the United States, during the present "cotton year" dating from August 1, amount to 94,931 bales, compared with 190,623 bales for the corresponding period of the previous season. Boston is the port of entry for the bulk of Egyptian cotton.

The secret of the onion importation is the arrival prior to the receipt in any quantity of new crop domestic onions. Practically all the onions received in the northern states from April to June are grown in southern states, particularly Texas and Louisiana. Later in the season, sufficient onions are raised in Massachusetts to supply the demand here and leave some for sale in other localities.

Aboard the steamer Hog Island, arriving from Alexandria a short time ago, were 585 bags of onions. That was the first shipment this season. The next shipment is that on the River Orontes and the following vessel, the Corson, due about May 15, is bringing further supplies.

MEDICAL COLLEGE INQUIRY

Because of complaints received, Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, announced last night that he will investigate the conduct of the Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery. The school, which is situated in Cambridge, has been the object of criticism on the part of the State Board of Registration in Medicine. The state board informed the Attorney-General that the Cambridge medical school specifies a course in eclectic practice in the literature which it sends out, but that the National Eclectic Society does not recognize the course.

TELEPHONE RATES PROTESTED

Next Wednesday before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, will protest against an increase in telephone rates on suburban toll calls and private exchanges. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, said yesterday that the proposed rates will cost the business men of Boston an additional \$500,000 or more a year.

NEW RESERVOIR FILLING RAPIDLY

Generation of Power at Whiting-
ham, Vt., to Begin on
First of May

WHITINGHAM, Vt., April 18 (Special)—Water now stands at a depth of more than 141 feet in the reservoir formed by the New England Power Company's giant earth dam at Whitingham, known as the Davis Bridge development, and it is flowing in at the rate of more than 1,000,000 gallons a day, or about 13,000 gallons a second, from a watershed of 154 square miles.

As nearly as can be calculated, 1,101,380,000 gallons flowed into the reservoir between 7 o'clock yesterday morning and 7 o'clock this morning, but at the time of the recent heavy rains the flow was double that amount. No water is flowing out of the reservoir, the entire flow being impounded by the big dam.

Before the middle of May the water will have reached a depth of 180 feet and then the reservoir will contain 38,000,000,000 gallons. About 2200 acres will have been flowed over by that time, including 1400 acres of pasture and meadow and 800 acres of woodland from which the timber has been removed for this project, which has cost \$11,000,000.

It is planned, however, to begin generating power May 1 at the new power plant below the dam, where two units of 20,000 horsepower each have been installed to be supplemented by another unit of similar capacity. The power will be transmitted on a new tower line 16 miles to Milbury, Mass., the nerve center of the New England power system. On that date, therefore, 40,000 horsepower will be added to the output. The line is supported by 580 steel towers from 50 to 70 feet high. The line runs in a perfectly straight line for 17 miles.

The water set back by the dam is now but little short of the Mountain Mills pond near Wilmington. This pond is 10 miles to the north of the earth dam and will be included in the new lake.

ONIONS AND COTTON FROM EGYPT ARE ON WAY TO BOSTON

Egyptian onions comprise a large portion of the cargo of the British freighter River Orontes, now on the way to Boston from Alexandria, sharing the spacious holds of the vessel with consignments of Egyptian cotton. The vessel is due here about April 25. The light demand for cotton this season has meant smaller cargoes of this commodity from Alexandria, while the increasing demand for onions grown in Egypt, has resulted in heavier quantities of that product being shipped.

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FORTY-EIGHT HOUR WEEK FIGHT PREDICTED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Question Bids Fair to Become an Important Political
Issue in Gubernatorial Campaign

CONCORD, N. H., April 18 (Special)—Prospects look favorable to another political battle in New Hampshire this fall over the hours of labor for women and children in manufacturing establishments. At the last state election this was the paramount issue and resulted in a Democratic victory of considerable proportions. It did not, however, go so far as to secure the enactment of a state 48-hour law, similar to that which has been secured by the labor forces in Massachusetts.

John G. Winant, clerk of the legislative Committee on Labor, which reported a 48-hour bill favorably at the 1923 session, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. Maj. Frank Knox, publisher of the Manchester Union which was in the thick of the fight, but on the side of the proposed "fact-finding commission" the opposing candidate for Governor in the Republican primary, Raymond B. Stevens, who was also on the labor committee with Mr. Winant and a champion of 48 hours is the probable Democratic nominee. All of which indicates that, by the very personalities of the candidates, the labor issue is destined to play a big part in the gubernatorial fight.

Added to this is the recent action of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor which has decided to repeat its campaign along nonpartisan lines for a 48-hour state government. It will do this through the formation of a nonpartisan campaign committee which will seek to pledge in advance all aspirants for the legislature to support a 48-hour law. When the candidates have been so pledged, this nonpartisan organization, which is practically the political wing of the labor unions, will seek to bring

to their support the voting power of the unions and of all who believe in the 48-hour week. When the Legislature meets, the bill to be proposed for passage will be the same measure which was rejected by the last Legislature, following one of the sharpest legislative struggles in New Hampshire's history.

Bearing upon this situation are, of course, the effort in Rhode Island to secure the enactment of a 48-hour law and the counter-movement in Massachusetts to secure a modification if not a repeal, of the 48-hour law which has been on the statutes of that commonwealth for many years. In New Hampshire the Democratic Party is pretty strongly committed to the advocacy of the 48-hour law. The position of the Republican Party in the last Legislature was that a fact-finding commission should investigate the labor situation from an economic standpoint and if it could be demonstrated that the industries could stand it to operate under a 48-hour working schedule, the law should be passed. There are strong indications, however, that Republican sentiment has veered somewhat from that position in the intervening months and there is a plan on foot now, to commit the Republican Party to a new labor policy, which in the place of a fact-finding commission, will favor the submission of the 48-hour issue to direct vote of the people.

This will be brought about, according to the proposed plan, by the enactment of a 48-hour law in the next Legislature subject to popular referendum afterwards. This policy is similar to one adopted last year in Maine where the referendum resulted in rejection of the law by a large majority.

"TO LET" SIGNS BEGIN TO APPEAR

Manchester Has First Surplus of
Homes Since War

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 18 (Special)—For the first time since the war, there is no shortage of homes in Manchester and apparently no complaint in other New Hampshire cities. Rents have not decreased generally, but there have been individual instances of lowered rents, and real estate men believe the tendency will be downward this year.

There has been no considerable building of private homes or tenements which would cause a surplus of living quarters but a great many old houses have been made over, some of them accommodating from four to eight families where previously only one family lived.

Throughout this city, one sees today "to let" signs in windows. The effect of this will, it is believed, be a slightly lower rent scale to be brought about by supply and demand tendencies. No instance of increased rents has been reported although there is every prospect of greatly increased taxes in the next few years.

ART

Lester Hornby at the Guild

The variety and distinction of Lester Hornby's etchings show up to great advantage in the exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists. Landscape, genre, architectural subjects are all treated with much facility. A recent sally into dry point is responsible for the many brilliant prints that made his debut at a recent show at Goodspeed's. In the matter of selecting subjects Mr. Hornby consistently finds new material. A few years ago he was Chateau-Thierry. He is now in the hands of the gods. There is a tinge of wonder that carries the observer far beyond the mere admiration of physical beauty. It is the infusion of just such ideas as distinguishes a real work of art from a mere attempt at effect.

When he does turn to people for his subjects, he prefers to catch them in lighter vein. "The two factions," "A la Gaitie," "The Little Balconies," he treats a simple subject in unpretentious fashion. And then he becomes impressionistic and elusive. "Rue de Tulleries," "Mantas What?"

One feels that Mr. Hornby is quite undaunted by any of the difficulties that accompany the etcher's art. The technique is there, he needs only keep on furnishing himself with as refreshing and poignant subjects as he has thus far.

At Goodspeed's

Tod Lindemuth now appears as a maker of prints in an exhibition at Goodspeed's. The new pamphlet through which his painting, beauty of composition and arrangement give his block prints their distinctive character. Mr. Lindemuth falls into the error of making them too large and too detailed. The very nature of the medium, with all its limitations, demands a bolder handling that will make masses and shapes, rather than lines. Wood engraving in the earlier days approximated the plate engraving, and it could afford to be made in large scale, because of the intricacy and variety of treatment. The tendency in the print nowadays is toward impressionistic handling.

In such subjects as "Mantas What?" Mr. Lindemuth is at his best. The darker areas are attractively silhouetted, the white light as brilliantly lighted. In the subjects of the fisheries he has used the same and with a singular advantage for line effects. In some prints, he has introduced blue, which has a tendency to soften the general tone.

An exhibition of photographs of drawings by the masters is also being held at this gallery. Whether it was Leonardo, or Perugino, or Durer or Rubens, there seems to have been a common characteristic in all of them that is manifest in these sketches. The unutterable keenness of vision and facility of brush that brought such beauty of form and contour into being was discovered in every one of these fragmentary preparations that were never intended for the eye of the spectator. And it is not only in the technical facts that the genius of the artist begins to be discovered, but in the characteristic and mood that is already so pervasively established in the early sketching stage.

CHILDREN TO GIVE MUSIC FESTIVAL

Two Thousand to Take Part in
Portland Event

PORTLAND, Me., April 18 (Special)—A school music festival will begin in this city Hall auditorium on May 10, when 2000 local public school children will participate in the presentation of Raymond A. Crawford, music supervisor in the public schools.

Although the event has been planned for Music Week, in full co-operation with the committee who are sponsoring the movement in this city, the school music festival will take place wholly under public school auspices. It will be a demonstration of all the school work in music and will include pupils of all ages. It will, moreover, be the largest musical project which has ever been attempted in the history of the Portland public schools.

The grand ensemble will comprise all the seventh and eighth grade pupils of the city, who will sing two selections with great accuracy. The Kozschmar memorial organ will be used on this occasion, through the courtesy of the music commission, and Mrs. Crawford will preside at the console.

The grammar school orchestra will comprise a total of 165 players, under the direction of Miss Edwards, assistant music supervisor. The four high school orchestras will play in one great organization. There will be a kindergarten orchestra from the Monument Street School with no player over 10 years of age. The three high school glee clubs will sing as one body. The student music clubs will be directed by Miss Margaret Flanagan, assistant music supervisor. The music directors in each school will assist the management in various ways.

VACCINATION ISSUE PUT BEFORE VOTERS

On the heels of the refusal of the Massachusetts Legislature to pass the bill of Dr. Walter J. Graves at Springfield asking that the production, distribution or use of vaccine virus of human origin be prohibited, the Medical Liberty League has renewed its attack by issuing a booklet entitled "What is Vaccination?"

The booklet contains the address of Dr. Graves, as submitted to the Committee of Public Health, with a foreword by Horatius Lincoln, author of "The Doctor and the Boy," and a brief by Henry D. Nunn, general counsel of the league, dealing with the issue raised by Benjamin White, Ph.D., director of the division of biological laboratories, when on Feb. 6 last he appeared before the Committee on Public Health of the Legislature.

The Medical Liberty League is widely distributing this new pamphlet throughout the State and is having many demands for it in quantities from individuals and organizations all over the United States and from some foreign countries. Many are today in view of the election of a new legislature, next fall, the league hopes to be able to place a copy of this booklet in the hands of every voter in the State.

DEMOCRATS ACCUSED OF DROPPING WOMEN

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17—Women are being dropped from the Democratic town committees throughout the State to a "distressing" degree, according to Mrs. Fannie Dixon Welch, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who said today that the situation has taken on alarming proportions.

"I don't really know how to explain the situation," Mrs. Welch said. "The only explanation I can offer is that the men who have always run things in the State feel, with state and national conventions approaching, that they want to run things again. Mrs. Welch said that she is devoting a large part of her time to the problem."

WOMAN'S CHARITY CLUB ELECTS

Mrs. Joseph C. Otis of Boston yesterday was elected president of the Woman's Charity Club at its annual meeting at the Hotel Vendome. Mrs. Edward H. Rugg and Mrs. C. S. Clifford were elected vice-presidents. Mrs. Byron E. Bailey, recording secretary, Mrs. Clinton Jordan, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. William A. White, treasurer.

RUSSIAN SOVIETS RESHAPING POLICY TO SUIT CONDITIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

inches, strikes and political demonstrations by the workers in the cities and towns.

Hunger and war-weariness, together with the removal of the strong hand of the autocracy, were the principal factors in this nation-wide plunge into semi-anarchical conditions. An enormous amount of long-suppressed hatred, stimulated by the brutal tyranny of the Tsarist régime, burst into flame and sometimes found expression in acts of terrible cruelty. There was the hatred of the soldier for the officer who struck and abused him. There was the hatred of the poverty-stricken peasant for the rich owner of the fertile neighboring estate. There was the hatred of the factory worker for his foreman and his employer.

All these hates, fanned by the agitation of the extreme revolutionary parties and given free rein by the breakdown of the old Government and the absence of any strong power in its place, produced all over Russia, in town and countryside, something in the nature of a vast jacquerie, a fierce uprising of the poor and ignorant many against the wealthy and educated few. It would be a serious mistake to ascribe this vast slave rebellion wholly or even chiefly to the effect of the Bolshevik propaganda. Soldiers formed their committees, refused to obey their officers, and deserted in masses from the front, and peasants seized the large estates even in sectors of the front and rural districts where no Bolshevik agitators had penetrated. The Bolsheviks, to be sure, capitalized the prevailing mood of popular discontent by throwing out the most radical slogans, and thereby attracted sufficient support among the rebellious soldiers and workers to organize the successful November uprising against the Kerensky Government. But at this time they could not claim to control, much less direct and inspire, the devastating anarchical forces that were let loose all over Russia.

A New Despotism
It is a common historical experience that anarchy leads to despotism; and this is just what happened in Russia in 1917. However, the despotism which replaced the turbulent chaos of the first destructive period was not represented by the familiar figure of a strong man on horseback. On the contrary, it assumed the form of the dictatorship of the revolutionary group which showed the most capacity for disciplined organization, the Bolshevik or Communist Party. It is a little difficult to set an exact date as the dividing line between the first and second phases of the Revolution, although the contrast in spirit and character between these two periods is plain enough.

Perhaps the most significant historical landmark is the suppression of the Left Social Revolutionary and Anarchist uprising in Moscow by the Bolsheviks in July, 1918. This marked the liquidation of the last opposition political party that had hitherto to some extent shared control of the Soviets with the Bolsheviks. From this time the Soviets completely lost their original character as responsive, freely elected representative organs of the masses of workers and soldiers. They became what they are today, creatures of the ruling Communist Party and instruments for registering and carrying out the decisions reached in the inner Communist councils.

This second phase of the Revolution, which began in the summer of 1918 and lasted until the declaration of the new economic policy in the spring of 1921, is generally known in Russia as the period of military communism. During this time there were no more tumultuous debates in the Soviets, no more riots and demonstrations in the city streets, no more anarchical manifestations, at least in the territory under full Soviet control. The Communist Party, with the aid of its dreaded secret police, the Cheka, maintained order and discipline with an iron hand. Looting, drunkenness and other forms of crime and disorder were ruthlessly repressed, often with the infliction of the death penalty. Discipline was restored in the army, and the revolutionary practice of electing officers from the ranks and replacing them at will was abolished.

All Industries Nationalized

The chief concern of the Soviet Government during this period was the struggle against the anti-Bolshevik forces led by Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin. Yudenitch, and

Wrangel. At the same time a bold and unique experiment was made in attempting to place the whole country under an economic régime of strict Communism. All industries were nationalized and private trade was forbidden under the severest penalties. The peasants were permitted to keep only as much grain as they needed for their own use; the rest was requisitioned and distributed among the army and the city population. The workers in factories were paid with rations of food and clothing, and the surplus industrial products were supposed to go to the peasants, in accordance with their needs.

Industrial conscription was introduced along with military conscription; the State claimed the right to assign every citizen to the work in which he was found most useful. Money, while it continued to circulate, practically lost all value; for tickets to places of amusement were for the most part distributed gratis among members of labor organizations, and the State undertook to furnish such necessities as light, housing, railroad and street-car transportation, etc., free of charge.

This attempt to introduce complete Communism ended in disastrous failure. The great majority of the population more or less consciously refused to produce without the incentive of definite pay for a definite amount of work. The vast majority of houses decayed and crumbled. The street cars ceased to run. The amount of cultivated land decreased ominously from year to year. Industrial production declined until it was only 10 or 15 per cent of the pre-war average.

The workers, whenever possible, stole raw materials and sold them in the illegal markets to supplement their scanty food rations. The peasants more and more showed a tendency to raise only as much grain as they could use for their own needs, and practically stopped planting flax, cotton and other subsidiary crops. The requisitions of surplus grain carried out by the Red Army detachments irritated the peasants to the last degree, and in some cases drove them to open revolt. But these requisitioning expeditions produced so little that the city population was more than half starved and only managed to survive by carrying on surreptitious private trade, bartering away furniture, dishes, all sorts of articles, for bread.

BRISBANE MAKING GREAT PROGRESS

\$20,000,000 Expended in Building During Last 12 Months

BRISBANE, Queensland, March 14 (Special Correspondence).—Brisbane has made phenomenal progress during the past 12 months. On every hand there is the spirit of improvement—civil, commercial and residential. The recent widespread rains have completely changed the outlook in the agricultural and pastoral industries, and investors in city property have felt justified in embarking upon costly building schemes.

Property owners are now replacing old-fashioned, one-story buildings in the main street with up-to-date structures of reinforced concrete. Within the last 12 months, almost every corner block in the city has been modernized. The building operations begun, continued or completed in that period total more than \$20,000,000. Most of the structures, of course, are designed for shops and offices, but the schemes also include a \$300,000 Masonic temple, a new winter garden theater and a big banking establishment.

The present year promises to be even more progressive than last. A new civic sense seems to be manifesting itself in the activities of the city and suburban municipalities. Aldermen and councilors are realizing that they must build for the future, and their wider outlook takes in concrete roads and better housing. The key-note was struck by the Mayor of South Brisbane, before he left on a visit to Canada and Britain. "I hope," he said, "to return rejuvenated with the spirit of civic advancement." That type of mentality is pushing Brisbane ahead.

The demand for city property and unimproved blocks in the suburbs is better than it has been at any period during the last decade. Good sales are taking place in all districts, and especially on the Darling Downs, where there is a great demand for freehold grazing land. More than 2500 new dwellings have been erected within the past 12 months in the Greater Brisbane area. Taking the average capital value as \$3000—a very low estimate—the new houses for the year represent \$7,500,000 added wealth.

TWILIGHT TALES

The Little Blue Boat With Purple Sails

MARK said to me one day, "If you will come sailing with me in my boat, we will follow the river down to its end." So we untied the little blue boat with the purple sails and stepped in.

The wind was warm and kind. We floated gently along past the meadows where red and blue flowers shone like stars. We rounded a bend in the river and little Mark put his head against my shoulder.

Long-legged red birds were standing about near the shore. The one who seemed to be the captain stopped us as we glided up. "No one may pass here without first going to the King. Come this way."

Mark and I got out and followed the bird. Another walked on each side of us and two more in the rear. The birds were very stiff and solemn. We went along a little path, between young bamboo trees. We passed under a waterfall without a drop touching us. We went up hill and down, and at last we entered a neat little village built all around a fine castle.

The villagers came to the doors and stuck their heads out of the windows to look at us. We began to wonder what it was all about. The birds walked on steadily till we came to the castle gates. The guards opened them slowly and we walked through into the castle garden. We took neat pebbled paths between rows of tulips and at last we came to the King.

He was feeding goldfish in the pond. The King chuckled when a scold knelt before him. He reached in his pocket and brought out three little packages tied up in tissue paper. The King looked at little Mark and said, "Please take these three packages to my daughters, who live at the river's end."

Mark said that he would with pleasure, and we kissed the King's hand and followed the red birds back to our boat.

On we floated till at last, in the twilight, we came to where, with a mighty rushing, the river flowed into the sea.

"Where are the King's daughters?" asked Mark, as we stepped from the boat. And far down the white beach we saw the three little princesses. They were darning about among the fireflies and their laughter reached us faintly.

It was quite dark now. The ocean

rustled at our feet and the stars were very sharp and clear.

Mark put his fingers in his mouth and blew a long whistle. In a moment we heard bare feet on the sand, and the three little princesses came rushing up.

Mark solemnly handed them each the present from their father. They

popped them into their pockets and smiled at Mark. Mark opened his mouth to say something and the little girls ran off and there were only stars and fireflies left.

So we sailed away home down the quiet black river. Mark thought that some of the stars had fallen into the river. But when he tried to take them in his hand they slipped through his fingers and were only bright water.

The nightingales sang as the boat pushed into the bank, and we walked across the gray meadow full of bloom. Mark said it was the loveliest evening he had ever spent.

"But, Mark," I said, "it was only a dream. You fell asleep against my shoulder at the first bend in the river."

Little Mark laughed and looked so wise that I wondered if he knew more than I did about the matter.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Boss and I were having a lively tussle in the sitting room this afternoon.



I waited for the Boss to make a move but he seemed undecided as to what to do.



He saw the point right away and in a few minutes we were sailing down the street.

OLD ERIE CANAL BED TO EASE ROCHESTER'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Electric Line in Underground Level, and New Boulevard on Concrete Canopy to Be Used

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 13 (Special Correspondence).—While Rochester still has a serious traffic problem, much has been achieved by the city as the result of a curious bit of good fortune rising out of the abandonment of the old Erie Canal.

Rochester's problem has been complicated by the Genesee River, which divides the business section almost in half. In the so-called limited districts there are but four highway bridges spanning the river, resulting in a concentration of traffic at these bridges that police authorities have had difficulty in coping with. The old Erie Canal trailed through the city at right angles to the Genesee River, and the innumerable lift bridges at times produced a most trying condition.

The abandonment of the canal bed with the construction of the Barge Canal gave the city opportunity to buy the strip of property and to apply at one time two needed remedies. Tracks laid in the canal bed will bring the interurban electric lines into the heart of the city underground, and the concrete canopy above these tracks, asphalt covered, will be opened this summer as a boulevard paralleling the city's main thoroughfare, and providing a new highway across the river above the old aqueduct that once carried the Erie Canal over the Genesee.

Boulevard to Ease Traffic
This boulevard, as yet unnamed, will take care of the increase in the number of motor vehicles using the city streets, at least for 1924. Capt. F. W. Young, head of the Rochester Traffic Bureau, declared today. It is expected that the traffic along Main Street, still the city's main artery of travel, will be cut almost in half when the new street is opened. The parking situation also will be aided, he said, adding:

Storage of automobiles on the public streets, while their owners do their daily work, is the big problem in Rochester and in practically every city in the country. The time is coming when we won't permit parking at all in the limited district. We are planning to cut the four-hour parking privilege to 30 minutes. This will cut out the all-day use of the streets by persons who drive their cars to their office or factory in the morning, and drive home at night.

At present we have but 24 men, two lieutenants, and a captain to take care of traffic problems. We contemplate increasing the number to about 100, and installing electric flash signals at 51 corners in the limited district. These will be so synchronized as to make possible their control from three central towers. This, and the new subway street, will take care of traffic conditions here for some time to come, without it being necessary to adopt so stringent a ruling as keeping each pleasure car out of the district three days a week.

Even-Odd Plan Discussed
Charles R. Dalton, of the Municipal Research Bureau, that has been operating with the traffic bureau in studying traffic problems in Rochester, declared that the plan of keeping out 50 per cent of the city automobiles on certain days, because of their license plates, would meet with protest on the part of merchants. He continued:

The plan, however, has this advantage over double-decked streets, subways, and others that have been considered as last resorts in solving traffic tangles—it would have a tendency to cause the business district to expand. These other schemes make it easier for motorists to reach the crowded areas, and the merchants crowd more and more into the areas. If a man or woman knew that on Tuesday he or she couldn't get to a certain store in the shopping district, perhaps the prospective purchaser would be persuaded to do some of the family shopping outside the so-called shopping district.

Banks here are forming the habit of establishing branches in the outlying portions of the city, instead of piling up additions on their central offices. Perhaps the big retail stores may be able to do the same thing. The tendency toward decentralizing the congested district is a healthy one, and it seems to me, is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the Boston plan.

PASADENA GREET'S KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

State Commander Urges \$10 Levy for Education Fund

PASADENA, Calif., April 17 (Special).—The sixty-sixth annual Conclave of the Knights Templar of California opened today with the address by A. E. Boynton of San Francisco, Grand Commander. All the commanderies of the State were represented.

The address contained a number of important recommendations, the outstanding one being the levying of \$10 per capita by all commanderies for the benefit of the education loan fund to aid worthy young men and women obtain a college education. The appropriation of \$10,000 for the Masonic home at Covina, which was inspected yesterday, was also recommended by the Grand Commander. He endorsed the order of De Molay for boys and urged the formation of more lodges under Knights Templar patronage.

Mr. Boynton declared that all Knights Templar have respect for the laws of the land and yield obedience to them. He said:

Knights Templar stand for law and order, and it should be the duty of every member of our organization to comply strictly with the laws of our land and to use every honorable means to see that such laws are enforced by others. The statute laws of the land represent the will of a majority and whether one agrees with the merits of a particular law or not one should scrupulously endeavor to obey and enforce it. If laws are found to be unjust, an orderly way is provided for modifying them but to treat an existing law with contempt or violation is to lay the seeds of discord and anarchy.

The annual parade also was held today. The streets of Pasadena were liberally decorated for the Masonic gathering. A mile of Sir Knights with a dozen hands were in line, making a picture, that drew cheers and applause from the multitude that watched the pageant. Commandery No. 1 of San Francisco with its distinctive uniforms of flowing capes and Spanish cavalier hats attracted most attention. More than a dozen drill teams will compete in tomorrow's competition which will end the conclave.

Week in Moscow

Moscow, April 1
THE Russians as a people are unmistakably fond of ceremonial occasions, celebrations and speeches; and this doubtless helps to account for the large number of holidays and anniversaries that are observed in the country. In addition to the numerous religious festivals which are still celebrated, there are now a number of specifically revolutionary holidays. March 12, for instance, was observed as the anniversary of the March revolution, which overthrew the Tsar. The city was decorated with red flags and streamers, all business was suspended, and commemorative meetings were held in various places. However, nothing took place on a scale comparable with the huge public demonstrations which are always arranged for May 1 and Nov. 7.

Somewhat more interesting features were connected with the celebration of the International Day of Working Women on March 8. There are many women workers in Moscow, especially in the textile industry; and meetings were held in all the factories where there were a large number of working women. There was an attempt to give a practical turn to the celebration by launching a movement to establish more nurseries, children's homes, collective dining-rooms and other institutions calculated to free women from the drudgery of housework and to give them more time to attend courses and free themselves from the curse of illiteracy, which is widespread in Russia and affects women much more than men. At the same time the Union Soviet Executive Committee published a decree designed to improve the condition of the Oriental women in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Considerable interest has been aroused here by a proposal on the part of the Soviet Government to set aside a certain amount of land in the Southern Urals for colonization by a large number of refugee Armenians. This suggestion was first put forward by the Russian delegation to the second Lausanne Conference, last summer, when the project of an Armenian homeland was brought up for discussion. It was later worked out in more detail in the course of conferences and correspondence between the Russian authorities and representatives of the Armenian national societies in Paris and of certain American bodies which interested themselves in the fate of the Armenians, such as the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ and the America-Armenia Society. It was planned to transfer the refugees from Turkey, from the sadly over-crowded Soviet Armenia, to the Southern Urals at the rate of 50,000 a year. It was estimated that the area

set aside for colonization would accommodate 250,000 refugees. The realization of the plan was contingent, however, upon the success of the American bodies which were interested in the Armenian problem in raising funds to carry out the enterprise for the Soviet Government, while willing to furnish the land, unable to provide transportation and other expenses connected with such a vast migration. Just now the scheme seems to be hanging fire, for the latest communication received from the Armenian national societies indicates that the appeal for funds in America has met with scant response.

People in Moscow are gradually becoming accustomed to the novelty of the silver coins which have recently been minted and put into circulation as part of the process of stabilizing the Russian currency. Some individuals are already beginning to weigh the coins in their hands and click them suspiciously in the hope of discovering a alloy and short measure. A sounder financial instinct was displayed by one of Moscow's innumerable street traders, who took one of the new coins, looked at it thoughtfully and remarked: "This isn't all silver, not by a long sight. But let it be anything, so long as it doesn't fall."

HEALTH BOARD PLAN OPPOSED IN CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 15.—Protests from representatives of the minor medical schools against the proposed form of reorganization of the Chicago Board of Health, on the ground that it would place them at the mercy of physicians of the old school, have been voiced at an aldermanic hearing.

Recasting of the Board of Health follows a State Supreme Court decision holding that it had overstepped its powers and was legally nonexistent. The proposed ordinance was declared by critics to concentrate medical power in the hands of the city health commissioner, making no actual change in the situation vetoed by the State Supreme Court.

LINER COLUMBUS ON FIRST TRIP

New Boat Is Largest of German Merchant Marine

The new North German Lloyd liner Columbus, the largest steamship of the German Merchant Marine, will arrive in New York harbor from Bremen April 30.

The Columbus is the sixth largest vessel in the world, and her net carrying capacity is 10,000 tons, of which about 6000 is required for fuel oil, 2000 for fresh water, and the remainder for cargo, baggage and provisions. The liner will maintain a schedule of seven days to France and England and eight to Bremen, Germany.

Accommodations are provided on the vessel for 400 first-class passengers, 600 second class and 800 third class, in addition to the crew of 733 officers and men, a total of 2533 persons.

MAGYAR DEPUTIES REACH COMPROMISE

BUDAPEST, April 17.—The parliamentary debates over the reconstruction bills under the League of Nations' plan came to a sudden end today after an informal compromise had been reached between the Premier Count Bethlen, and the Socialist members of the Chamber.

Under the compromise the reconstruction bills, advocated by the Premier, will be adopted while the Socialists will secure dissolution of the interment camps established after the Bela Kun régime and the former Communist and radicals confined in them will be permitted to return to Vienna. The present rent limitations will be maintained and some of the members of the Government to whom the Socialists have been especially opposed will resign.

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Host About Brass Plate Proves Wall Streeters Ignore No Chance

Fortnightly Polishing of Inscription at No. 48 Never Fails to Attract Throng of Curious Financiers

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Any observant person might predict with perfect impunity that on a certain date, two weeks hence, a knot of a hundred or so curious persons would gather suddenly at Wall and William streets to gaze eagerly at a section of the red brick wall of No. 48 Wall Street, and that this action would attract scores of others, causing the spot to become the center of congestion and excitement throughout the day.

There would be novelty in such a prediction, and yet it could be based on fact, for this phenomenon has been taking place at regular intervals for a good many years, and probably will continue until it is decided to tear down the old building. Curiously enough the thing that diverts the attention of so many full-fledged and embryo financiers from the marts of world trade and finance is only a modest little bronze plate, perhaps 18 inches square, which was put up there at the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration by the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of New York. With suit-

able decorations the plate bears this inscription: "Here stood a bastion of the wall which, between 1656 and 1699, extended from the East River along the line of the present Wall Street and thence westerly to the North or Hudson River."

But it is not the inscription which is the cause of the periodical excitement. The color of the plate and lettering is such that the slightest corrosive action of the atmosphere causes it to blend so closely with the wall against which it is fastened that it is nearly lost sight of. However, early in the morning about every two weeks, someone treats the plate to a generous application of brass polish and immediately the crowd begins to gather. And the most seasoned Wall Streeters cannot resist flocking to the corner for a moment—sometimes on the run if they are young—for though they suspect what has taken place, there is always the chance that this time something really noteworthy has happened, and Wall Street is not given to ignoring chances, whatever they may be.

BOSTON HARBOR BRIDGE FAVORED

Speakers Before Legislative Committee Urge Connection With East Boston

Van Ness Bates of Brookline, a city planner, spoke at length today before the Massachusetts House Committee on Ways and Means in the State House in support of his bill providing for the construction of a suspension bridge over Boston Harbor between Boston proper and East Boston. The bill was introduced originally by Representative Arthur F. Blanchard of Cambridge, and referred to the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Today, Mr. Bates, before the Ways and Means Committee, argued that the proposed bridge, a counterpart to the Manhattan bridge over the East River in New York, would cost about \$15,000,000 and that a study of the proposition, which he advocated, by the division on metropolitan planning would entail an additional expense of some \$15,000.

Such a bridge, Mr. Bates assured the committee, would go far in solving the traffic problem from the southern and southwestern parts of Massachusetts, moving in an easterly and northeasterly direction, than any through means of travel yet considered in Massachusetts.

The construction of a vehicular traffic tunnel, Mr. Bates said, would cost the State not less than \$25,000,000 and, even then, the tunnel would be difficult of ventilation and not of a character to support the amount of travel which it should carry owing to the topography of the harbor and the approaches. He said that the work on the tunnel in New York is attended with very great difficulties and that the estimates of the engineers had been greatly exceeded in the cost of construction to date.

He insisted that a bridge of the character of the Manhattan Bridge in New York would be the most economical and practical means of communication between Boston proper and East Boston. He told the committee that he had checked up his estimates of the cost of the proposed bridge, with the help of the engineers in the New York bridge department, and that the traffic experts of that city had endorsed emphatically the bridge, as he proposed to have it constructed, over Boston Harbor.

Mr. Bates figured that the value of real estate in East Boston would be enhanced 25 per cent by connecting Boston and East Boston with an over-land bridge. He said that the added taxes from the increased valuation would pay for the cost of maintenance of the bridge.

He said of the ferry system: "The operating deficit for municipal ferries to East Boston is \$500,000 annually. This proposed bridge would make further ferry service unnecessary. The saving of the \$500,000 every year would alone pay for the cost of construction of the bridge in 30 years. There is only one conclusion to draw from this gentlemen of the committee—build the bridge at once."

Continuing his argument, Mr. Bates said: "A thoroughfare for such traffic as this bridge would support would have a commercial value, not merely to be measured by convenience to Boston and East Boston. It would unite the entire metropolitan district, and provide alone pay for the cost of construction of the bridge in 30 years. There is only one conclusion to draw from this gentlemen of the committee—build the bridge at once."

At the present time the Commonwealth owns extensive flats in East Boston. Considerable sums have been expended in acquiring these flats and in improving them. The great air service field in East Boston is just one of such enterprises.

"The development of this area by the Commonwealth along the broad lines which have been proposed offers an excellent opportunity for constructing a modern terminal which will relieve the present overcrowded and congested terminals to a very great extent. The entire Commonwealth would reap great benefits from the construction of this great traffic thoroughfare."

Henry I. Harriman of the division of metropolitan planning said that the division believed that such a bridge as proposed is an interesting plan for development at all events and that a study might be a proper preliminary step to take. He said his division was entirely neutral regarding the matter and that it thought the Legislature should decide.

Representative Blanchard spoke for the proposed bridge following the lines of argument outlined by Mr. Bates. Changing Howard of Winthrop, a civil engineer of some years' experience, spoke in favor of the plan and said that the bridge across the harbor would be invaluable in developing East Boston and the district to the northeast within easy driving distance of Boston.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN TO SPEAK

Carl R. Chindblom (R), Representative from Illinois, will be the principal speaker at a banquet to be given by the Swedish-American Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Westminister tomorrow night. Others scheduled to speak are Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth; Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor; William M. Butler, President Coolidge's campaign manager; Louis A. Coolidge, candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senate; Frank G. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate; and Loring Young, Speaker of the House.

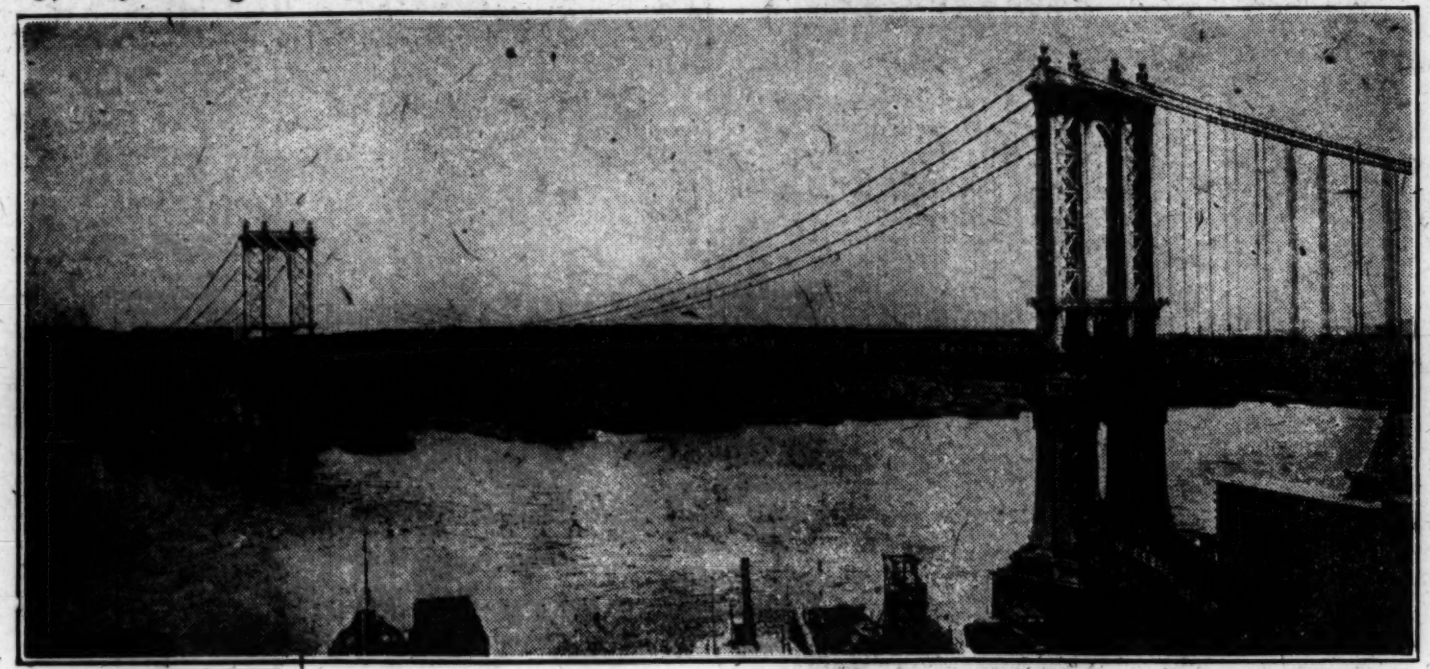
PRISON SHOEMAKING OPPOSED

The Massachusetts Senate, after a debate yesterday, adopted resolutions memorializing the United States Congress against an appropriation for the manufacture of shoes by prison labor in the national prison in Leavenworth, Kan. At the same time the Senate passed finally a bill providing that a milk producer who advertises "Grade A" milk for sale must furnish milk complying with that standard.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING VOTED

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 18 (Special)—The incorporated school district here has voted to erect a new graded school building on property owned by the district at an estimated cost of \$175,000.

Type of Bridge With Which City Planner Would Connect Boston and East Boston



Van Ness Bates Advocates Expenditure of \$15,000,000 for Counterpart of the Manhattan Bridge Over the East River in New York

APPEAL ISSUED FOR ARBORETUM

Financial Support Need to Carry on Work

In appealing to New England neighbors of Arnold Arboretum and its friends in other parts of the country for financial support to enable it to carry on its work, the committee appointed by the board of overseers of Harvard College to visit the Arboretum makes this statement:

For 51 years the arboretum has been growing as the university's museum and laboratory for the study of trees and shrubs, until today it has the largest living collection in America, as well as an extensive herbarium and library. It is the foremost institution of its kind in the world, with a world-wide reputation for usefulness, and a beautiful public garden. Its example and help have been important in the development of parks and gardens all over the country.

The arboretum has far outgrown its income from endowment, and a substantial sum must be raised among its friends all over the country if its country-wide service is to continue. For many years Prof. Charles S. Sargent, the director, has annually raised a large amount, chiefly among his personal friends. Last year the committee felt that it should make every effort to relieve him of this burden, and in response to a widespread appeal subscriptions came in from every state in the Union but four. It is hoped that an even more generous response may now be made, for without such a response the work of the arboretum cannot progress. The people of eastern Massachusetts have free access to the arboretum, where they may see something of interest every day in the year. It is one of Boston's best known institutions, and has carried the reputation of the city to all parts of the world. It is entitled to more financial help from its neighbors than it has yet received, although they cannot be expected alone to carry the weight of its support.

Donors are asked to make checks payable to the treasurer of Harvard College and send them to the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Members of the committee are: Roger Wolcott, Galen L. Stone, Henry S. Hunnewell, Albert C. Burrage, John E. Thayer, Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, Henry H. Richardson, Paul D. Crayth, Mrs. William R. Mercer, Clarence L. Hay.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE AWARDS 37 DEGREES

HANOVER, N. H., April 18 (Special)—Twenty-nine degrees of commercial science and eight degrees of civil engineering were conferred at joint exercises this afternoon for graduate students in the Tuck School of Business Administration and the Thayer School of Engineering, respectively. With one exception, the men receiving degrees were members of the graduating class of Dartmouth College last June.

Graduation ceremonies opened last evening with a dance given to the graduates by the combined faculties of the two graduate schools. This evening joint banquets will be tendered the students by the College in College Hall. C. G. Du Bois '97, president of the Western Electric Company, and Dan Craven Laycock will be the speakers.

WHISTLER HOUSE FUND TO BE SOUGHT

LOWELL, Mass., April 18 (Special)—Plans are being worked out by the Lowell Art Association to establish a permanent fund for the preservation and upkeep of the Whistler house on Worthen Street. Efforts are to be made to procure the sanction of the Supreme Court for authority to take the fund originally intended for the purchase of Rodin's statue of Whistler and devote it to the care of the house, now that the purchase of the statue is no longer possible.

VEGETARIAN SUPPER PROGRAM

In place of the usual afternoon public meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society this month there will be a vegetarian buffet supper in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, at 8 o'clock next Thursday. The program will include music and brief addresses by The Rev. Louis H. Schneider, Mrs. W. O. Crosby, John Burgess Codman, vice-president of the society, and Asa P. French, president.

CARTER PLANT TO CLOSE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18—The plant of the William Carter Company, underwear manufacturers, employing 500 persons, will close tomorrow, not to reopen until April 28, according to notices posted today. Slack business conditions is the reason given. The company also operates a smaller plant in Needham Heights.

MAINE GOVERNOR TO PUT BRAKE ON MOTOR EXPENSES

AUGUSTA, Me., April 18 (Special)—The Governor and Council passed an order today providing, in view of the excessive cost to the State of transportation by automobile in the several departments and institutions, that beginning on Sunday no privately-owned cars shall be operated at the expense of the State upon the 10 cents per mile basis, until the several departments and institutions operating the cars first shall have obtained a written approval from the Governor.

Under the order, the state auditor is directed to withhold his approval on any charges for transportation on the mileage basis until he receives a certificate from the Governor, the certificate to give the name of the owner of the car, its number, and the purpose for which it is used.

The order further provides that the several state departments and institutions shall at once render to the Governor a complete list of all automobiles owned by the State and operated by them at the expense of the State, and only such automobiles shall be so operated as the Governor shall approve.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATES HONOR MR. JORDAN

A complimentary dinner was tendered today at Young's Hotel to Clinton Jordan, vice-president of the Franklin P. Shumway Company by his business associates, the occasion being the twentieth anniversary of his association with this concern, one of the oldest and largest advertising agencies in New England. Mr. Jordan now serves as advertising counsel for many leading New England concerns.

Mr. Jordan and Mrs. Jordan will go to London in July to attend the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, taking this opportunity to make an extended trip on the Continent.

63 NATIONS' REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTEND AGRICULTURE PARLEY

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert of Massachusetts Heads American Delegation to Institute at Rome, Italy

Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner of the Department of Agriculture of Massachusetts, sails for Europe tomorrow to attend the general assembly of the International Institute for Agriculture which is to meet from May 2 to 14 in Rome. The headquarters are situated in the Italian capital because that Government was the first to recognize officially the institute's practical worth. The assembly convenes every two years.

Dr. Gilbert heads the delegation of nine members from the United States, his appointment reaching him a few days ago from Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State. The other members are leaders in agricultural development.

Has Permanent Committee

The assembly will be attended, Dr. Gilbert told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, by representatives of 63 nations. Prof. Asher Hobson of Columbia University is the United States representative on the permanent committee, which has charge of the institute's executive affairs and which remains in Rome continuously.

One of the important questions for consideration will be the request of agricultural organizations and societies in different parts of the world for admission to associate membership. This can only be done, Dr. Gilbert explained, through admission as honorary members with no vote in the deliberations. Active control is in the hands of the 63 nations now interested.

National influence in the operation of the institute depends to a marked extent upon the amount of money the nations invest in the enterprise. The United States added \$5000 this year to its former appropriation of \$25,000, hence its nine official representatives will have 21 votes. Great Britain and some of the participating nations have as few as five.

Collection of Statistics Paramount

The assembly will also undertake to perfect a system by which its agricultural statistics collected from all parts of the world may be disseminated by telegraph, cable and radio. In this connection Dr. Gilbert said:

This is the great practical benefit the International Institute of Agriculture can be to the United States. The collection of agricultural statistics is being developed, thanks to the radio,

NEGRO PROGRAM AT WELLESLEY

Agora Society to Cite Race's Advance in Art

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 18 (Special)—The Agora Society of Wellesley College will present this evening in Alumni Hall a program meeting on Negro art and music. The work of the society during the year has been the study of the accomplishments and needs of the Negro race, with emphasis on artistic attainments.

The work has been under the direction of Sarah Aronoff of Newtonville, Mass., who is vice-president of the society. There are to be three student speakers on the program. Elizabeth Crasley of Springfield, Mass., will present a summary of the work of the Negro race in art, and Lailah Curry of Newton Highlands, Mass., will report on their work in music. Phyllis Bartlett of New York City will present a summary of the literature they have produced. These talks will be supplemented by Negro artists.

Mrs. Meta Warrick Fuller of Framingham, a Negro sculptress, will be present with an exhibition of her own work, and she will do some modeling at the meeting. Mrs. Maud Curry Hare of Jamaica Plain, pianist and lecturer, and William Richardson of Cambridge will give a program of African folk songs. A group of students, including Sara Thompson of Miami, Fla., Katherine White of Boston, Mass.; Eleanor Milton of Dodge City, Kan.; Marion Russell of Dorchester, Mass.; Lailah Curry of Newton Highlands, Mass.; and Jeannette Brown of Yonkers, N. Y., will sing a number of Negro spirituals.

Music for the occasion has been provided by Helen Osborne of East Orange, N. J., and Katherine Knaebel of Washington, D. C. The committee of materials is composed of Miss Aronoff, Mary Grace Coates of Montclair, N. J., and Elizabeth Bueth of Chicago, Ill.

SUMMER SCHOOL COURSES ANNOUNCED

AMHERST, Mass., April 17 (Special)—Summer school this year at the Massachusetts Agricultural College will include a number of courses for school superintendents and teachers who wish to spend a part of the summer vacation in professional improvement, according to Prof. John Chubb, director of short courses. Another group of courses will be offered for homemakers and a third group for high school graduates who need more preparatory work for college entrance.

Instruction will be given by the regular college staff, assisted in certain fields by teachers of recognized ability from other institutions. The school will continue for six weeks, from June 30 to Aug. 8, and sufficient time will be given to each course to enable those enrolled to obtain credit toward a degree in all undergraduate and graduate courses.

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 18 (Special)—The Connecticut Editorial Association will hold its spring meeting at the Burritt Hotel here on April 26. E. C. Campbell of Wakefield, president of the Massachusetts Press Association, and Robert S. Osterhout, its treasurer, will be guests of the association. They will participate in the discussion in the afternoon session and be the principal speakers at the evening session.

BENEFIT SHOW AT WELD

An outdoor performance for the benefit of the Danish scholarship fund, will be staged in the grounds of Weld, the Brookline estate of Mrs. Larz Anderson, the afternoon of May 24. While visiting in Boston last week Mrs. Anderson agreed to lend the estate to the Braggiotti sisters, Bertha and Francesca, and the program will include 75 dancers.

BOSTON GAME POSTPONED

The Boston-New York American League baseball game scheduled for today was postponed because of cold weather. Philadelphia plays here tomorrow, one game in the morning and one in the afternoon.

BOK ADVERTISING JURY OF AWARDS TO BE NAMED, SOON

Neil H. Borden, Assistant Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, has announced that the names of those who will serve on the jury of awards for the Harvard advertising contest will be made public next month.

The awards, a gift from Edward W. Bok, provide for a prize for distinguished personal service in raising the standards of advertising, one for valuable work in planning and research and one for distinguished individual advertisements. Women are eligible in the competition.

Advertisements submitted are limited for this year at least, to periodical and newspaper advertising, including that in trade journals and technical publications. The advertisements must have appeared in the United States or Canada, and the competition is open to both Canadians and citizens of the United States. Because of the large number of advertisements being sent in the jury will not undertake any rating or criticism of the advertisements.

Advertisements submitted in this year's competition, which closes Oct. 1, 1924, must have appeared since October, 1923, except in the instance of a campaign, in which case a substantial amount of the advertisements should have appeared during the year.

LAW ENFORCEMENT WORCESTER COUNTY CONFERENCE TOPIC

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The meeting was attended by more than 60 officials, all listening attentively to the suggestions given them by District Attorney Baker for the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

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He said he was convinced that the hearts of the people are right, and he believed that all they needed was to have their leaders bring home to them that they must not only think right, but that they must also come out into the streets and let the world know that the laws must be enforced.

MAINE PRINCIPALS HOLD CONFERENCE

Dr. Santa Borghese Speaker at Opening Session

AUGUSTA, Me., April 18 (Special)—More than 200 principals of secondary schools in Maine, in annual convention here, took up the question of school athletics and voted to adopt a rule providing that any student who plays on an outside team, to which objection is made by the school authorities, becomes ineligible to participate in school athletics for the remainder of the year. It was also voted to accept the cup offered by Rensselaer Institute for award to the winning team of the Maine State basketball tournament.

Dr. Jesse B. Davis, supervisor of secondary education in Connecticut, said that high school principals and teachers are getting away from long lists of rules and regulations regarding conduct. "If we create the right spirit of democracy in the school itself," said Dr. Davis, "we have very little trouble in the way of serious discipline and the right atmosphere in the school is the atmosphere of co-operative industry."

Dr. A. O. Thomas, commissioner of education, said that Maine has staged a tremendous building program. In the last 10 years 85 towns have either remodeled their high school plants or built new buildings and many others are under contemplation, he said. The cost of these buildings approximate \$6,000,000. "This is an enormous advance," he declared, "when it is remembered that when the World War closed we had less than \$10,000,000 in school property, all told."

Dr. Santa Borghese of Italy, who spoke at the opening session last night, said that her country in the war went through a severe crisis, after which it was felt that something must be done by each citizen. The people realized that defeat was due to internationalist propaganda. The wonderful work of the Fascist Party in restoring order and bringing about greatly improved social and economic conditions throughout the country was related in detail by Dr. Borghese.

JUNIOR BUREAU BUILDING STARTS

Eastern States' League Branch Soon to Be Housed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18 (Special)—The contract has been let for a new building for the Eastern States' League, to be known as the Junior Achievement Institute. This will cost \$25,000, and is to be completed by the middle of June. Shops will be provided for metal and wood working, printing, textile, clothing, basketry and shoe and leather clubs, and one room will be fitted up as a retail store for the sale of boys' and girls' products.

This new building, and also the main building, will be occupied jointly by the Junior Achievement and Home Bureaus, are to be dedicated early in July.

The first number of a monthly paper issued by the Springfield Junior Achievement Foundation appeared yesterday, under the title of "Junior Achievement Builders." At the start it consists of two pages of three columns each. It contains the latest news about the activities of the Junior Achievement club of the city.

In addition to this publication, there will soon appear a monthly paper for circulation throughout the 10 eastern states covered by the Junior Achievement Bureau. Its title will be Industry, and it will consist of four pages, with three wide columns to the page.

Arrangements are being made by which the Junior Achievement Bureau will co-operate with the supervisors of daily Bible vacation classes working in the Springfield and Hartford districts. C. W. Buckler, assistant director of the bureau, met the leaders in training at the Hartford School of Pedagogy and work was outlined for the Hartford district before Miss Jean Moore, supervisor, and the 25 leaders, the preparatory work covering a three-day session.

Similar training is to be given to the Springfield district leaders, having Mrs. M. L. Clifford as supervisor. Several of the Junior Achievement projects are thus to be developed for the first time in connection with the summer Bible studies.

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SUMMER SCHOOL COURSES ANNOUNCED

AMHERST, Mass., April 17 (Special)—Summer school this year at the Massachusetts Agricultural College will include a number of courses for school superintendents and teachers who wish to spend a part of the summer vacation in professional improvement, according to Prof. John Chubb, director of short courses. Another group of courses will be offered for homemakers and a third group for high school graduates who need more preparatory work for college entrance.

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 18 (Special)—The Connecticut Editorial Association will hold its spring meeting at the Burritt Hotel here on April 26. E. C. Campbell of Wakefield, president of the Massachusetts Press Association, and Robert S. Osterhout, its treasurer, will be guests of the association. They will participate in the discussion in the afternoon session and be the principal speakers at the evening session.

BENEFIT SHOW AT WELD

An outdoor performance for the benefit of the Danish scholarship fund, will be staged in the grounds of Weld, the Brookline estate of Mrs. Larz Anderson, the afternoon of May 24. While visiting in Boston last week Mrs. Anderson agreed to lend the estate to the Braggiotti sisters, Bertha and Francesca, and the program will include 75 dancers.

BOSTON GAME POSTPONED

The Boston-New York American League baseball game scheduled for today was postponed because of cold weather. Philadelphia plays here tomorrow, one game in the morning and one in the afternoon.

BOSTON IS READY FOR PATRIOT'S DAY

"Paul Revere" and "William Dawes" to Ride and Famous Lanterns to Be Flashed

Lanterns will gleam again from the belfry of Old North Church, Boston, tonight as they did on the evening of April 18, 1775, one year less than a century and a half ago.

Down the aisle of the old church Paul Revere, of the fifth generation in direct descent from the famous rider, will carry the lanterns at the public ceremony which starts at 8 o'clock. He will mount with them "by the wooden stairs" through the "sombre rafters" that Longfellow describes in his famous poem. In duplicating the historic scene he will begin the celebration of Patriots' Day, which the whole State will observe tomorrow on a wider scale than ever before. The dramatic incident of the appearance of the two lanterns, as seen by Revere from the opposite shore, is told by Longfellow:

And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height
A glimmer and then a gleam of light!
He springs to his saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns!

Address by Mayor Curley

Doors will open for the Old North Church exercises, at which Mayor Curley will give the address, at 7:45. Tomorrow's Patriots' Day events will cover a wide range of activities through out towns and cities of the State. From Boston, riders impersonating Paul Revere and William Dawes will ride over the historic routes, with cavalry escorts. In neighboring towns bells will announce the holiday at dawn. The program for Boston and neighboring cities, together with the routes of "Revere" and "Dawes" follows:

9:00—City Hall, School Street. Flag-raising by Mayor Curley. Brief exercises participated in by the Patriots' Day Committee and a detail from the Lexington Minute Men in continental uniform. Music by the Boston City Band.

9:15—Procession leaves City Hall for North Square by way of School and Tremont Streets, Scollay Square to Hanover Street.

9:20—Meet rider impersonating Paul Revere with escort at American House, site of Dr. Joseph Warren's home, where Revere received instructions.

9:30—North Square parade and exercises, music by naval band, address by Mayor Curley. "Paul Revere" starts ride.

9:30—John Eliot Square, Roxbury. Exercises preliminary to start of rider impersonating William Dawes. Community singing and addresses. Rider starts at 10.

10:12—Airmen will fly over the historical routes.

Route of Paul Revere

North Square, Boston 10 a. m. Through Prince Street, over Charles-town Bridge, through City Square, Charlestown to Huntington Avenue, Sullivan Square to Broadway to Winter Hill, 10:23. Down Main Street to Medford Square, Captain Hall House, 10:35. After Medford exercises rider leaves for Arlington, at 11:20. Down High Street, and Medford Street to Arlington Center, 11:50. After exercises at Arlington, rider leaves for Lexington at 12:10, arriving at 12:45. End of ride.

Route of "William Dawes"
Start from John Eliot Square, Roxbury, 10. Through Roxbury Crossing, Tremont Street to Huntington Avenue and Brookline Village, 10:15. To Harvard Street to Edward Devotion School Grounds, Brookline, 10:25. After exercises depart for Lexington through Harvard Street to Cambridge Common 11:15. Leaves following Cambridge exercises at 11:40. Massachusetts Avenue, arriving Arlington Center at 12:10. Reaching Lexington Green end of ride at 12:40.

Cambridge Exercises
At Cambridge, patriotic exercises will be held at the Public Library grounds at 10, when Mayor Edward W. Quinn will give the address. The procession will pass to the Common to meet the rider at 11:15. At Somerville exercises will start at 10 at Paul Revere Park, Winter Hill, where, 25 minutes later, the rider and escort will arrive. The celebration at Medford starts with ringing of bells at 8 a. m. At 9:30 the procession forms at Medford Common.

Lexington-Concord Program
The most elaborate celebration of Patriots' Day will be held in Lexington and Concord. In Lexington church bells will ring at 6 a. m. there will be a ball game at 9, while the reception of the riders will take place at 12:40 at the Battle Green. In the afternoon there follows a military parade of five divisions, and at 3 p. m. exercises will be held at Lexington Green. A band concert will continue till 5:30. At 8 the annual ball will take place in the Town Hall.

Concord's celebration will be featured by the second annual

CALIFORNIA PRISON ROAD CAMPS PROVIDE GAINFUL WORK FOR MEN

State Proves Function of Penal Institution Is to Reform for Citizenship Rather Than Punish for Past Offenses

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 15 (Staff Correspondence)—California is proving the soundness of the theory that the function of a penal institution is to reform men for valued citizenship rather than punish them for past offenses. The new feature of this reforming process, demonstrated a success by this State in seven months of trial, is the opportunity of gainful employment provided the men during detention, enabling their return to society, not with a paltry five-dollar gratuity but with well-earned bank accounts made by virtue of their own industry and good behavior in one of the prison road camps which have been established by the State Highway Commission.

Authorized by special provision of the State Legislature, about 600 men from San Quentin and Folsom prisons are now working their eight hours building roads, enjoying the rest of camp life under open skies, exulting in this new form of discipline maintained not so much by armed guards as by the impelling rewards for simple obedience. From Aug. 18 to Jan. 1 the actual money paid to about 400 men, after deducting all their expenses, maintenance, transportation, clothing, food, etc., amounts in net earnings to \$12,835.57 without the cost of one penny to the taxpayers.

State Economy
On the basis of 1000 men working in these prison road camps, it is estimated the State will save \$1,000,000 annually on this class of construction. Small wonder then that the State Highway Commission is willing to expend any part of \$2,000,000 on a project in which the workmen pay in labor all overhead construction costs and give to the State excellent rock-bed roads in remote parts of California.

To Julian H. Alco of San Francisco, prison expert, belongs the credit for the evolution and execution of this unique plan whereby convicts are enabled to earn a gross minimum wage of 75 cents per day. When the new highway commission went into office, the members considered closing prison road camps under the old plan. Mr. Alco, who had been working on new plans for several years, perfected and submitted them to Harvey M. Toy, chairman of the California Highway Commission.

Mr. Toy evinced immediate interest and after careful investigation favorable consideration was given. Later, Mr. Alco explained the plan to Friedland W. Richardson, Governor of California, who saw its advantages and gave it his support at the Legislature. To Ben H. Milliken, general superintendent of prison road camps and official connective between the prison directors and the highway commission in settling disputes, is due much for the successful operation of these "reform laboratories."

Saves 75 Cents a Day
Their building was preceded by a survey which determined that \$2.10 per day is the average cost for any man in any camp. This figure, therefore, was fixed as the maximum wage basis in prison camps, although \$2.50 per day was allowed by the Legislature. "Thus, out of years of study, Mr. Alco reverses the old order, induces the prisoner to pay for his own crime by hard work, at the same time averaging a credit saving of 75 cents per day, to be paid the prisoner on release. Dependents receiving State aid are allowed two-thirds of his earnings each month.

Every man is allowed to draw needed supplies, which are sold to him at cost by the camp commissary. Like most states, California is the beneficiary of much low-cost war equipment from the Federal Government. Hence the State can sell trench shoes for \$1.85 per pair with proportionate low charges for shirts, blankets, tools. The prisoner can buy nothing the highway commission does not sell and the commissariat is now standardized for all camps. In 60 days the worker has wiped out his debt and in the remaining four months' hitch, representing minimum time of service in a road camp, he makes about \$70 clear, just 14 times more than he could make in prison, that is, \$5, irrespective of length of time served.

Three prison road camps thus far have been established: one on the Mercer River, Yosemite Valley; another at Redding, near the mouth of the Klamath River, and a third at Redding. The Redding Camp is composed exclusively of recidivists from Folsom. It is this camp that tests most severely the Alco plan. Seven months have proved that good surroundings and kind treatment are far more effective than guns, clubs and abusive guards.

Spurs to Good Conduct
The wage incentive and the chance to clip off one day's sentence for every two worked on the road is an impelling spur to good conduct at all times. Hardened criminals soon soften in the free atmosphere of a road camp. Attitudes change and expectancy of better days is general.

The Mercer River Camp at Briceburg has 200 men, every one of them a testimony to the reforming effects of this new system. These camps are operated by authorized agents of the

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California Highway Commission. It has complete control and management both of camps and prisoners and the responsible head of each camp is appointed by the commission. Right to discipline prisoners is reserved to prison guards, but discipline undergoes great changes in these camps. There is something novel in the spectacle of 200 so-called "bad men" working out in the open with only four guards and a sergeant to guard them.

California has a prison population of 2800, including many recidivists, the latter marking the State's failure to reform those incarcerated the first time. Fully 85 per cent of the prisoners have petitioned to go to road camps. The rules under which a convict may go are wisely drawn. Camp discipline is based upon them. They are signed to by the convict, who then becomes a bona fide employee so far as the highway commission is concerned.

Protection, Not Limitation
With the reform idea always in view, the rules in camp are regulatory and restrictive, but so administered as to point the intent of protection rather than limitation associated with punishment. Many rules apply to every man in camp, the guards and superintendent included. Profanity, gambling, intoxicants, narcotics and firearms are banned. A guard cannot swear at the men under pain of arrest.

Nor is it all work in camp. The camp resembles an army cantonment with neat rows of bunk houses, electric-lighted streets, and standard libraries with prison librarians in charge. Recreational features include a radio service, motion pictures, swimming, fishing and hiking within generous camp limits. Even shower baths are proportioned to the men. Amateur theatricals with camp orchestras are popular.

Two forms of release are provided: A prisoner may be unconditionally released from camp upon expiration of sentence or by parole but still under jurisdiction of prison authorities, who retain an amount of his earnings for disciplinary purposes until satisfactory completion of parole. In California the discharge of a prisoner is left to the board of prison directors. But heretofore it has been difficult to determine when to release because no standard of judgment could be placed on the prisoner who merely goes through a routine with prefatory and oftentimes sullen indifference. Sometimes the penitent man was held and the repentant paroled to come back again as a recidivist. The road camp is correcting this evil. Only those having good prison records are eligible for camp work. So a new incentive is pervading the erstwhile gloomy precincts of San Quentin and Folsom. The prisoner's interest in his own reformation is fully enlisted.

Co-Operative Economics
But the prisoner himself is also enlisted in all the co-operative economics of prison management. He knows he must help "cut down overhead costs." The prisoner draws his supplies each week anticipating his needs, thereby learning his lesson of co-operation and economy, because if his drawing expense exceeds his earning capacity, after a limited time he is considered a liability and is returned to prison. Moreover, if a prisoner escapes, he must share the camp's immediate expense of \$200 reward offered for recovery, regardless of whether the runaway is caught or no. If a man "soldiers" on the job he has to pay for it and if he persists, back he goes to real prison life. All this has been a deterrent against escapes, sort of an "honor system;" only eight escapes have been reported with six recoveries.

The prison road camp in California is so far-reaching in practical results that prison officials predict its general adoption in other states, as the salient of this penal reform system become more widely appreciated. It is solving the recidivist problem. It does not interfere with free labor, first, because the work is in remote points, unattractive to free men, and second, because nothing is manufactured that competes with free labor output. It gives a large prison population, costing the State at least \$1 per day per man, employment requiring no bond, reference or recommendation and provides means whereby those released may secure employment in free road camps, sometimes as the first step to a life of restored usefulness, respectability and service.

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Those who receive this message are invited to remember Robinson's, and to depend upon this store—one of the great stores of America—as a friend.

Prisoners Work Hard, Save Money—California Gets Good Roads



Top—California State Prisoners Employed on Alco System Road Work. Below—"Main Street" in Model Outdoor Prison Camp

cannot trace our origin back to the young Davies was graduated in the same class with Alcee Pomeroy, in Lincoln, Neb., his crony was a young army lieutenant named John J. Pershing, then instructor in military tactics at the University of Nebraska. As soon as he moved to Illinois, Mr. Davies attracted the attention of William McKinley.

HOLLYWOOD INVASION CHECK IS PLANNED

By a Staff Correspondent
HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 18—Accurate information for film-struck youngsters who contemplate seeking fame and fortune in motion pictures will be disseminated through the east from a branch of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce to be established at Cleveland, O. It was announced here yesterday.

Mrs. E. M. Cadwallader, formerly office manager of the chamber and at present living in Cleveland, has accepted management of the new bureau.

Somebody who has more or less regular and official occasion to commune with Calvin Coolidge has discovered that he considers two a company, and three a crowd. That is to say, he opens up volubly when there are only four ears present. Anything beyond that usually goads the President into a purely listening mood.

During the debate immediately preceding the House's passage of the immigration bill, Benjamin L. Fairchild (R.), Representative from New York, cited from "A Century of Population Growth—1790-1900," written by Dr. North, former director of the census, Meyer Jacobstein (D.), another New York State Representative thereupon observed: "I have discovered, by consulting that work and checking up the membership of this House, that there are 150 of us who

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POSTAL WORKERS TO COMBAT COMPROMISE PAY RISE PLAN

Will Stand by Kelly-Edge Bill Calling for 20 to 30 Per Cent Advance—Need of Increase Stressed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—One of the most important measures pending before Congress, affecting the welfare of 330,000 postal employees and indirectly the interests of every citizen, the Kelly-Edge bill to readjust salaries of postmasters and employees in the postal service, is soon to be reported out by the joint Congressional committee. Hearings have been concluded, and everyone seems to be pretty well agreed that the present salary scale is too low.

There is the usual dispute, however, as to ways and means, and the usual suggestions for "thorough investigations," surveys and what-not before taking any definite action on this important subject. The subject of salary increases for these Government employees has been objected to on grounds of economy and impeding the tax reduction program; it has been criticized on the other hand on the ground that it might mean an increase in second-class postage rates which would hit publishing houses.

Both of these objections, granted the fact that readjustment of salaries is a pressing need, are groundless, it is claimed by postal workers.

Behind the Kelly-Edge bill are ranged all the large organizations of postal employees—the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, the Railway Mail Association, the National Association of Letter Carriers, the National Federation of Rural Carriers and the League of Third and Fourth Class Postmasters.

Firm For Flat Increase
This bill for classification and readjustment of postal workers with increases of from 20 to 30 per cent has been analyzed by them and approved. Opposition to the provisions of the Kelly-Edge bill, expressed by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, last week in his report on a substitute plan for differential wage increases, has not shaken the determination of the postal workers' organizations to oppose any compromise plan. They charge that Mr. New's contention that the increases authorized in the pending legislation are "unwarranted by existing conditions," is contrary to evidence presented before the hear-

ings of the joint committee, when it was asserted that many workers contemplate leaving the service unless wages are adjusted to meet living conditions.

Commenting on Mr. New's bill, Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Postal Clerks, said today:

We are opposed to the bill proposed by the Postmaster-General for two reasons: first, it is inadequate, and second, the fact that it gives a differential in favor of the large cities would make it impossible to get any action at this session of Congress. The majority of members of Congress come from the smaller communities, and would oppose any legislation which favored the larger cities.

We do not believe that the bill raising postal salaries should carry provision for raising the necessary funds; this should be handled in a separate measure. We also do not think the suggestion to raise rates on second and third-class matter is a practical one, for the reason that this class of mail is so comparatively small, and such a small raise would be raised in this way, that it would not be worth while in view of the antagonism which it would arouse on the part of the public.

PALESTINE PRINTERS MEET

JERUSALEM, March 15 (By Special Correspondence)—At the first conference representing the printing industry of Palestine held in Jerusalem recently, it was decided to establish an organization to protect the interests of the printing industry and the allied trades in Palestine. The central committee of the organization will fix the minimum prices for printing work, arrange credits for its members, and take steps that orders for the printing work of the Government and other institutions, in Palestine, should be given to printers in Palestine. A resolution was adopted appealing to Hebrew publishers throughout the world to arrange that their books should be printed in Palestine.

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Fine Foods at
Fair Prices

Saturday Specials at 40 Stores

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American Ancestors in Silhouette

By MRS. F. NEVILL JACKSON

AUGUST EDOUARD, the brilliant silhouette artist, whose work is so well known to connoisseurs, was born in 1789. He served under Napoleon when a young man, was decorated, and at the age of 19 was managing a porcelain factory in France, where 120 workmen were employed. During the political crisis Edouard came to England, and for a time supported himself and his young wife by giving lessons in French. So many other emigrés took up the same work that Edouard failed to make a livelihood. He studied hair work, which was then in fashion, and succeeded in making pictures where devices, landscapes and miniature animals appeared. In his "Catalogue of Works in Human and Animal Hair" there are the names of various dogs, belonging to English royalties, to the King of the Belgians, etc., then he took up mosaic hair work when a magnifying glass was necessary to distinguish fine shades of hair, and sometimes one was split in order to obtain the right "thickness."

Such was the training of the great silhouette artist in correct line, to the fineness of a split hair, no wonder the curators of national portrait galleries are glad to get portraits by so keen and careful an observer. Silhouette making had fallen upon evil days. The great masters of the eighteenth century had been inundated by a host of incompetents, who employed all sorts of mechanical contrivances, which had greatly debased the art, and it was not till Edouard discovered his extraordinary gift in catching a likeness that he decided to put his talent to commercial uses. In 1828 Edouard took the portrait of Bishop Mandell and was paid for the first time for the cutting. From that moment he began that wonderful system of naming, dating, and keeping a record of every sitter and a duplicate of the portrait, which has made his work of international value as a record of systemized contemporary portraiture.

His American Decade

The artist always cut the portrait from doubled paper, and the sitter took his copy. Edouard wrote the name, address and date at the back of the other and placing it in a folio wrote the name, address, and date again beneath the portrait, in the book, keeping it as a photographer keeps his negatives, for reference and for exhibition purposes. Edouard thus accumulated an enormous number of interesting portraits, not only of kings and princes, such as those fine portraits taken at Holyrood Palace in 1831 of Charles X, the Dauphin, Dauphine and all the French court, but also of the landed gentry, whose houses he visited, and the humbler folk who thronged his studio, whether he worked in town or village.

We know from old letters that the artist had long contemplated a visit to "the Americas." In 1839 he arrived in New York and staying at 114 Broadway, whence many of his portraits are dated, he formed that collection of portraits of presidents, statesmen, men of letters, journalists, actors, and their wives and families, occasionally the servants and slave "belongings" which enables Americans of today to see the ancestors in which they take so keen an interest; alphabetical lists having been made, it is easy to make the genealogical research.

In 1849 the silhouette artist started for France on the ship *Oueda*, laden with cotton from Maryland, with 25 passengers. It was a stormy voyage and the ship was driven on to the rocks off Vazon Bay, Guernsey. Much of the cargo was lost, but many of Edouard's cases of priceless folios were saved containing the English, Scottish, Irish and American portraits. After this terrible experience Edouard gave his folios to the Lukis family, who received him hospitably and tended him after the wreck. Then for more than 60 years the collection was lost to the world.

The Collection Bought

On completing the "History of Silhouettes" in 1911 I put a small advertisement in the *Connoisseur*, saying I was desirous of studying private collections. Then it was that Miss Lukis of Guernsey, now married and living in England, sent the Edouard folios for inspection and for sale, and they came into the possession of the writer by purchase. Since then it has been a very great pleasure to present to the American Nation a fine portrait of John Tyler, President. It had been taken at the White House, Washington, in 1841 and now hangs there. Lord Bryce, the English Ambassador at the time, arranged the interview with Mr. Taft, then the occupier of the White House. Lord Bryce, seeing the portrait, gave an interesting reminiscence of the time when, in his boyhood, Edouard visited his old home in Ireland and took the portraits of his father and grandfather.

How intensely interesting that these quaint authentic ancestral portraits should gradually be filtering back to the families where they by right belong so that descendants may perchance recognize from a pose, a feature, or turn of the head, some characteristic they have noticed in their own children.

Can we not see why the young dandy Longfellow was chafed at his slender waist, his flowing tie and gorgeous waistcoats, by his friend Charles Dickens when he came to England, and do we not wonder about the history of little Annie Lloyd Green evidently an intimate friend of the head of Harvard College, Josiah Quincy?

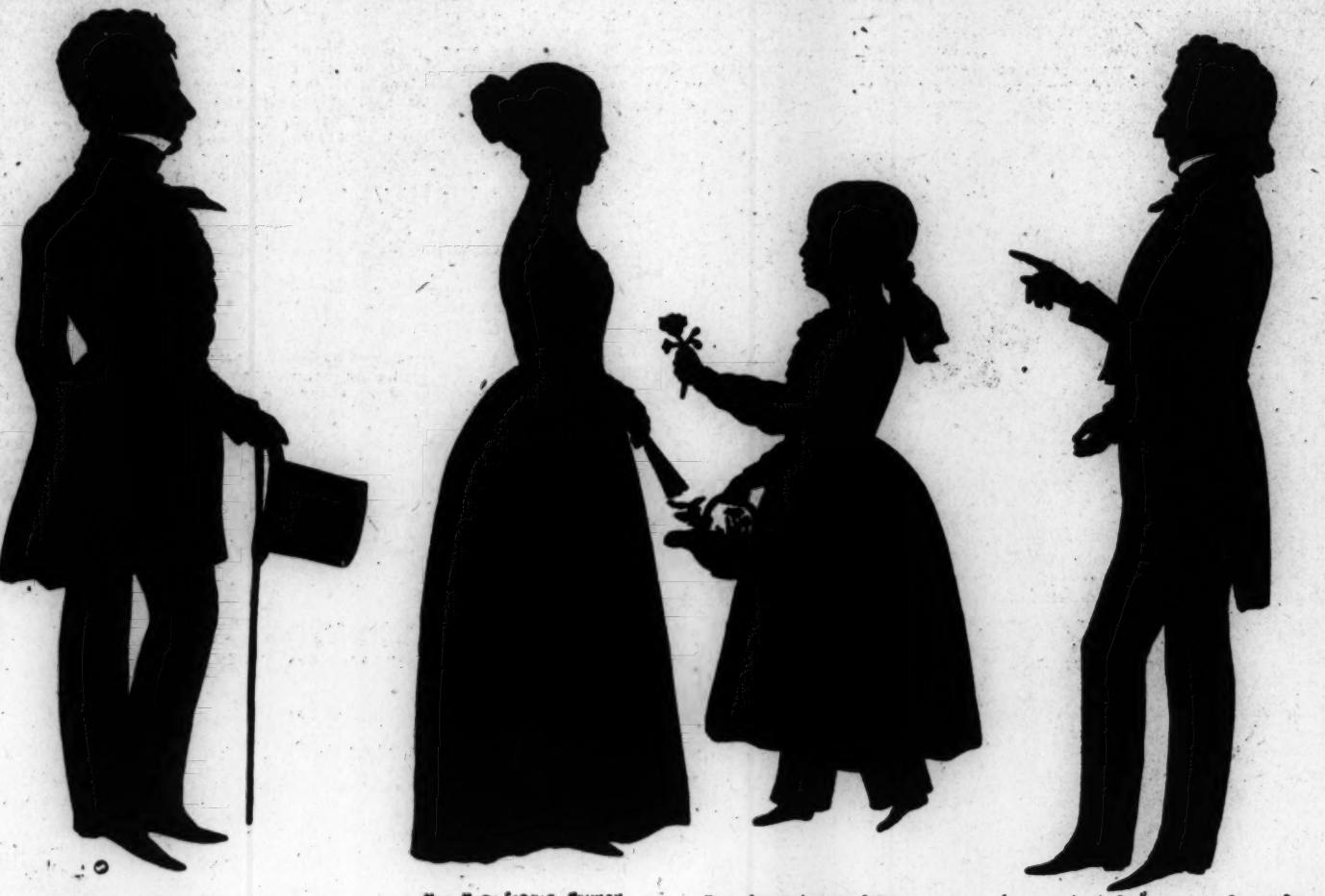
RESTAURANTS

REDLANDS, CAL.

BUSY B-CAFE

110 E. STATE STREET
W. E. BLECK, Prop., REDLANDS, CALIF.

key judging by her inclusion in the family group. Are not these people into the vic intine of these great men a delight which gives us an intense interest in the nobodies in this vast mass of 3800 American portraits and 8000 English, Scottish, and Irish portraits. Of the great folks there are probably many other portraits, but of the others Edouard's silhouettes are probably the sole pictorial record, and thus of double value.



NEW Longfellow in 1841-1842

Miss Mary Sophie Quincy

Miss Anna Lloyd Green

John Tyler - President of the United States

Figures Cut by August Edouard During His Famous Visit to the United States 1839-49

Beyond a Gateway on Carver Street

PEOPLE ask me why I don't move into the country where I can see a mile away instead of 10 feet across a muddy street. Somehow I don't want to. I have got to move, but it's to another city, and there I'm going to find another Carver Street. In every big city it exists. For Carver Street, one block from Park Square, Boston, one block across the Common from the proud homes with purple glass windows and beautiful doorways, one block from the great South End, with its ramshackle pawnshops, tattered clothing stores, withering buildings, and its people from the four corners of the world—French, Italian, Irish, Polish, Russian, Scotch, English, German, Greek, Chinese, Hebrew—is cosmopolitan. Above me lives an old lady who has made her home in every part of the earth, and she, too, says, "It is funny, I am not homesick for anything down here on your little street, but up there on the avenue I cannot stand it—fine feathers, all thinking alike, no loud voices, no different tongues. It is always the grand avenue. Here, I might be anywhere."

A gray thin street few know is there—dust blowing forever in clouds over cracked pavements, torn papers, ash barrels, orange skins lighting up the grime, thundering trucks, high buildings that make a black streak of its beginning, not a tree, the torn corner of a crooked house, and then, an Italian gateway and a garden.

I don't know now why I turned down that corner... maybe because I wondered if Carver Street was as drab as ever. I picked my way around the same trucks and ashes and grubby little boys and was about to retreat when in front of me I saw a grand lady, behind her an immaculate youth, hat tilted rakishly, red scarf, a debonaire manner that laughed away the mud, two girls, pretty girls, gayly splashing along, and then a royal blue Rolls Royce swept down, stopping just ahead. Where, where were they all going? But right here the grand lady turned in an iron gateway and the others followed. The gate clanged after them and the very last seemed to say Italy. I stared above me and saw a plain brick building with three pinkish signs—nothing different about that. And then I too went through the gate and found myself in a narrow stucco hall. An old lantern swung from the curved ceiling, there was another black gate ahead and through this lay a garden. There is nothing in the

markable odor, filled the air. I glanced hastily about and there right behind me on the window sill was a lemon pie, by its side another pie and a third, and beyond a spotless kitchen with five golden chickens on the table.

"Is there any possible way I can get one of those pies or even a chicken?" I asked the cook.

"Sure, come on in and have one. We serve luncheon now, ma'am," and in I went.

The idea had evidently been to start something of real beauty in a dingy spot. And nowadays those people living across the Common where life goes along like a song and in the countryside come to luncheon and dinner in this room with the beautiful curtains whose color does not fade from my eyes even when I am away, curtains that shine like great asters in the sunlight and turn to American Beauty rose at dusk when the candles, mauve, ash-green, and yellow are lighted. There are old bowls filled with flowers, like rain-bows on the dark tables. There is china from England, china from Italy, china from Brittany, from Czechoslovakia, china from well, only from the lady who had the idea for it all can tell you. Every afternoon she wanders in queer out-of-the-beaten-track places and at night you will see on your table a Sèvres cup, a purple bird with a gold breast, dragon candle sticks of green shimmering glass, a slender vase the color of pink pearls, little fat ducks to hold the salt, a pitcher with a band of magenta matching the curtains in a way hard to believe, four fragile Dresden shepherdesses. Perhaps the lady herself will have a piece of gorgeous India silk over her arm.

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When Women Are Called on the Jury

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Monday morning found 50 women at the courthouse in a small American town, talking together in groups, those who had served during the previous term giving the others information. At 9:30, came the call "All jurors will pass into Room B." A talk from the presiding judge, with instructions as to what was expected of

them, introduced them to the new duty of women.

Case No. 84 was declared ready for trial. The names of 18 women were called, and they took seats in the jury box. Attorneys on both sides questioned each one separately, calling for acknowledgment of friends and relationships. Twelve of the 18 were chosen for the case in hand, the others went to another room, and the trial was opened.

The first thing accomplished by women jurors in that district was economy. After retiring to consider a case, they tarried not for oratory, for card games, or for eating at the expense of the County, but they worked in every case to return a verdict as soon as consistent with conscientious deliberation.

Did some one say that women would be too sentimental for jury work? There was a case on which nine women and three men stayed out 43 hours, although some of them had thought it would take only long enough to write one ballot and have the foreman sign his name. That was a case of pure sentiment, and it came not from the feminine element, but from two of the men who would not vote "guilty." They agreed that the story told by the defendant was "fishy."

But that was not woman's way, the bailiff was asked to consult the judge by telephone, the judge was in the court room in 15 minutes, the verdict was delivered, and those jury women had Saturday morning breakfast at home.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COLEY

Seats Down Town
Films: "The Man from Home"

RESTAURANTS

LOS ANGELES

YE-FRIENDLY INN

Luncheon Tea Dinner
802 West 5th St. Phone 32495

ORANGE TEA SHOP

Luncheon Tea Dinner
640 South Hope Street

WELLS SPECIALTY EAT SHOP

Food Electrically Cooked
505 West 5th St., Opposite Biltmore Hotel

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

Ye Friendly Inn

53 WEST 47TH STREET
Lunch 11:30 to 2:30 Dinner 5:30 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 8:30 to 8:30

DIXIE KITCHEN

CAFE-RESTAURANT
Real Southern Cooking
9 East 44th Street
CLOSED SUNDAY

THE LEIGHTON INDUSTRIES, Inc.

Leighton Co-operative Industries
San Francisco-Los Angeles-Oakland

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

FENWAY

THE WORLD PREMIERE
HAROLD LLOYD
GIRL SHY
Starting Tomorrow for Two Weeks
FENWAY COVERT OPERETTA

Tremont Temple

LAST TWO DAYS
Twice Daily at 2:15 and 8:15
After Six Days
Featuring "MOSES AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS"

Tremont Temple

Featuring "MOSES AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS"

Lowell Thomas

"WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND ARABIA"

MOTION PICTURES

NOW PLAYING TWICE DAILY
Tremont Theatre, Boston
Wood's Theatre, Chicago
Grauman's Egyptian, Hollywood, Calif.
Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia
The Pavilion, London, Eng.

The Ten Commandments

Produced by CECIL B. DE MILLE
Scenario by Jeanie Macpherson
Musical Accompaniment by Elsie Allen
Presented by Adolph Zukor and Jesse L. Lasky
Dailies, Sat. and Holiday Mts. 50c-42c

London Impressions

Hyde Park
By HENRY STACE
GRAY sky, a bleak north wind blowing across an open space of trampled grass, two unhorsed wagons set end to end to serve as a platform, speakers, a listening crowd, a uniformed band—this is Hyde Park in its most characteristic if not its most attractive aspect. For while it answers many different needs of many different classes of Londoners, Hyde Park before all else is a platform. The note of protest, of declamation, is hardly ever silent. People go there to blow off steam. Disgruntled policemen, strikers, people demanding or denouncing this, that and the other extension of popular liberty, all kinds of politicians, all kinds of religionists, upholders of every public movement and sufferers under every private grievance make it their sounding board. Within reason and short of creating a riot you can say what you like in Hyde Park, probably you can speak there with less fear of interference than anywhere else in the world. And whatever you may have to say there is always someone to listen and someone to cry "Hear, hear!" to your protests or your propaganda.

Four Speakers
The little group of people in the wagons looking down on the crowd is typical of such meetings. The chairman is an admiral, whose humorous, shrewd, good-natured face seems exactly to fit his profession. Near him is a small, shabby, untidy man in the fifties, with drooping moustache, damaged hat and faded overcoat adorned with a bunch of flowers; Labor Member of Parliament for some northern constituency, who rises superior to his apparent insignificance and proves, when he comes to speak, to have the power of instantly gripping and holding the crowd by his slightly arrogant geniality and humor. Next to him is a colonel who cannot speak at all, and seems to know it, and to hurry through his brief remarks out of a modest sympathy for his hearers. Behind these is a man of less common type, a small, youngish, bright-eyed man with a resolute, intense expression, very tight-lipped, very alert. He holds himself rigidly aloof, smiles at none of the jokes of the Labor Member, and applauds none of the resounding sentiments which find favor with the crowd. He is of a type known in every modern civilization, which finds a kind of stimulation in breathing and opposing the currents of popular feeling. He is a candidate for Parliament, and enjoys a kind of celebrity as the most irreconcilable of the pacifists and conscientious objectors, who suffered imprisonment for his faith during the war. A stiff, courageous, fanatical man; too anxiously on his guard against being carried away by popular sentiment, he is fully aware of the risk of being driven by temperament

in the opposite direction. He sits close to his exact opposite, a tall, stout man of 60 or so, dressed like a boy scout, who shows himself when he speaks the incarnation of the spirit of the crowd.

The Temper of the Crowd
The crowd, like all London crowds, is out mainly for amusement. It enjoys the jokes, looks stolid and blank at any sentiment which fails to chime with its humor, and swallows with modest gratification the generous allowance of flattery which it expects, and which it commonly receives at public meetings; for a crowd has a much higher opinion of itself than its component members would care to confess to as regard themselves. It is composed of at least 90 per cent of males, women in the mass, even in these feminist days, having hardly as yet acquired the masculine love for meetings and speech-making. Perhaps they are too individualistic to fall easily into the crowd habit. Such women as are present are here chiefly to please, possibly to flatter, their menfolk. A girl hanging on the arm of a young fellow, after listening to a heated speech, asks audibly, "It's not right, what they're saying, is it, 'Arry?" And 'Arry, who has not been listening, roused suddenly from his dreams of football, answers heartily, though vaguely, "No fear!" in a tone which would convince anyone but his fiancée that he is innocent of any ideas on the subject under discussion. As for the two women among the score of men on the platform, they start by listening attentively and laughing at all the jokes; but they have begun to look bored and absent-minded, and their thoughts have strayed to feminine concerns, long before the end is reached.

All around, along the avenues and wherever there are trees, sit the lovers; the patient lovers of London, on the little green-painted wooden chairs which must have played their part in millions of cockney courtships.

Hyde Park, which spells a platform and an audience ready to hand to the politician, and a seat and the friendly dark to lovers, means many other things to many other people. Smart society overflows into it from Mayfair to Belgrave, and has, in addition to Rotten Row, where it rides in the mornings, its own little corner north of the Achilles Statue and within sight of Park Lane, where it meets on fine summer afternoons. Further back is the bandstand where the clerks and shop assistants go after work hours. The happiest spot of all is the boy's bathing inclosure on the Serpentine, where on any hot afternoon in two or three months' time you will see hundreds of little pink bodies dashing about on the grass and in the water, washing off the dust and grime of the streets, shouting, laughing, whistling, and generally "turning up" with all the things of worth, as only boyhood can.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

RITZ WEST

48th St.
Eves. 8:30, Mats. 2:30

OUTWARD BOUND

GOOD SEATS
NOW AT THE
HARRIS
WITH OTTO KRUGER AND JUNE WALKER
B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK MAT. Today 2:00
HIPPONDROME
KEITH'S PAGEANT OF WORLD NOVELTIES
LONGACRE
JULIA SANDERSON
In the Musical
Comedy Gem
"MOONLIGHT"

Henry Miller's Mrs. Fiske's "HELENA'S BOYS"

THEATRE, 124 West 43rd Street
Evenings 8:30
Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
In a New
American Comedy
"HELENA'S BOYS"

FRANCINE LARRIMORE

In the new
Broadway play
"NANCY ANN"
THRA. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30
This Paper said: "FRANCINE LARRIMORE IS THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY TALENT."

LOLLIPOP ADAM-MAY

Knickerbocker Theatre, Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
WEST 45TH STREET, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

CORT

Molnar's Sparkling
Comedy of
Royals
Romance
"The Swan"
Mr. Beach has done a fine thing in writing this play and James Forbes has directed it in a manner which is very near perfection.
F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

BIJOU

The Goose
HANGS HIGH
With Norman Trevor
"Mr. Beach has done a fine thing in writing this play and James Forbes has directed it in a manner which is very near perfection."
F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

MOROSCO

THEATRE, W. 45 STREET
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Opening Monday, April 21

FLAME

OF
LOVE
A Romantic
Play
of the
Orient

NEW YORK—MOTION PICTURES

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42nd Street
Twice Daily 2:30 and 8:30
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest present
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in "THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"
The Artistic Revelation of This Generation

ASTOR

THEATRE, B'way at 46th Street
Twice Daily at 2:30 and 8:30
In Her
Greatest
Zestfulness
NORMA TALMADGE
"SECRETS"

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

AMERICA
Story by Robert W. Chambers
44th STREET THEATRE
W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:30
SUNDAY MATINEE AT 2

SUN UP

39th, East of
5th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
WITH LUCILLE LA VERNE

EMPIRE

THEATRE, 44th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
BERNARD SHAW'S
Saint Joan

BROADHURST

44th W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Beggars on Horseback
Extra Monday Matinee
April 21
Roland Young

NATIONAL

THEATRE, 41st W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
"The American comedy of the season."
—*Ratcliff, Sun.*

WALTER HAMPDEN

In CYRANO DE BERGERAC

7th Heaven

BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Labor-Saving Cook Book

STUDENTS of contemporary fiction observe that this is an era of atmospheric stories. Plot is suspended in atmosphere which floats into the landscape from all the regions of life and determines the form and color of the characters and events which are caught up in it.

Mrs. Ida Bailey Allen in her "Cooking Menus Service" (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$2.25) has given us an atmospheric book on cookery. Its menus and recipes are developed in aromas which express the feeling of good times in the home. It is not merely a copious collection of good recipes but a call to the domestic life which it represents as both amusing and blessed. The arrangement and equipment of kitchen, closets, laundry, dining-room intrigues the imagination; the budget is a prize for her who gets it right; and marketing an art to be learned from these pages and enjoyed.

Mrs. Allen believes in the simplification of cooking. She says, "Too much time is spent in the average home in the actual process of cooking. In many cases this can be cut down to approximately one and one-half hours a day." She gives menus and recipes for half-hour meals. She emphasizes the importance of serving three times a day properly proportioned combinations. This is an economy, she urges, because proper combinations of food satisfy the appetite as an unbalanced meal cannot do. Balanced menus are given which, diversified by a list of variants which Mrs. Allen supplies, are sufficient for three times 365 meals. The combinations are so flexible that they may be adjusted to suit the child, the physical worker, or the person of sedentary habits. They may be put up in lunch boxes as well as served on the table.

Twenty-five hundred recipes (planned for six people) include all the types of cooking and of food stuffs familiar on an American table, and a chapter, "From Our Foreign Neighbors," draws deliciously from other cuisines. Entertainment for the home, the garden, the club, the church round out the usefulness of the book to the generous contours of life. Various modes of service, including a chapter on carving, acknowledge the breadth and variety of choice which are included in good taste.

Mrs. Allen is not only a cook but also a philosopher. Scattered through her book are 14 visions, or, as she calls them, editorials, done in free verse. They are felicitous and show her love of home, of order, of family and of large silences and winged adventures in thought as well as busy manipulations of skilled hands.

The following recipes are taken from the volume:

Sponge Cake
Six eggs, 1 cupful sugar, 1/2 teaspoonful salt, 1 cupful bread flour, 1 teaspoonful vanilla or other desired flavoring.

Separate the whites from the yolks of the eggs, beat the whites until stiff and dry, the yolks until thick. Add the sugar gradually to the yolks of eggs, beating until the mixture is very light and fluffy. Add the flavoring, then blend in the whites of eggs carefully. Sift the flour and salt three times and fold in gently. Turn at once into a good-sized loaf-cake pan which has been well oiled, dusted with powdered sugar, and the loose sugar thoroughly shaken out. Bake about one hour, having the oven moderately hot to begin with, then increasing the heat to 375 degrees F. when the cake is about half done; lower it toward the end of the baking so that it may not become too dark a color.

Filled Sponge Cake
Remove the center from a sponge cake baked as directed and cover the top and sides of the cake with boiled or fluffy frosting. Sprinkle generously with grated coconut and fill with slightly sweetened and flavored whipped cream just before serving.

Butter Sponge Cake
One-half cupful butter, 7-8 cupful sugar, grated rind 1/2 lemon, 1 tablespoonful lemon juice, 1-3 teaspoonful baking soda, 1-3 teaspoonful salt, 1 1/2 cupfuls bread flour, 4 eggs.

Cream the butter and add the sugar, then beat the two together. Add the lemon rind and juice, then the yolks of the eggs thoroughly beaten. Sift the soda, salt and flour twice, add them to the mixture, and beat of all fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Turn into one large shallow loaf-cake pan or into individual cake pans, well oiled and sprinkled with fine granulated sugar (be sure to tap the pans smartly on the table to dislodge any sugar which does not cling firmly to the oil). Bake in a moderate oven—350 degrees F.—if made in one

large pan, about 35 to 40 minutes; if in individual pans, about 20 to 25 minutes.

Potato Flour Sponge Cakes
Four eggs, 2-3 cupful potato flour, 1/2 teaspoonful baking powder, 2 tablespoonfuls currants, 2 tablespoonfuls mixed candied peel, 1-8 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1-8 teaspoonful salt.

Separate the whites and the yolks of the eggs, beat the whites stiff, fold in the sugar and half the potato flour with which the salt, cinnamon, and baking powder have been sifted. Next add the currants and candied peel mixed with the remaining potato flour. Fold in the yolks of the eggs beaten until lemon-colored. Turn into indi-

vidual, well-oiled pans and bake in a moderate oven—350 to 375 degrees F.—15 to 20 minutes. Cool, cover with plain frosting, and decorate as desired.

Sponge-Cake Baskets
Make potato-flour sponge-cake batter as directed, bake it in small oiled cup-cake pans, and when cold, cut out the centers with a sharp pointed knife. Put a spoonful of jam into each hollow, then cover with sweetened, flavored whipped cream or marshmallow cream and garnish with tiny colored candles or crystallized flower petals. Make the handles from angelica softened by soaking for a few minutes in hot water to make it pliable.

The centers which were removed from the cakes may be used for making a sponge-cake pudding or Betty.

Watering House Plants

PLANTS purchased from florists are almost always in small pots. Housewives often assume that the small pots are used as a matter of economy and forthwith shift the plants to pots with more generous proportions. This is a mistake and a common cause of failure in obtaining good flowers. If there is an excess amount of soil in a pot it becomes water soaked and sour, with the result that the leaves turn yellow and drop or else the plant takes on an unhappy and thriftless appearance. Some house plants, geraniums in particular, bloom best when they are somewhat pot bound and in a soil

retentive with its growth. It occasionally happens that the ball of earth in a pot draws away slightly from the sides, leaving a crack through which the water escapes instead of percolating through the soil. A little pressure with the fingers on the soil is the remedy. Too much earth in a pot may also keep the proper amount of water from reaching the roots. When a plant is properly potted, the soil does not come within a half inch of the top. Then the water which is applied will gradually sink into the soil and not run off.

It is showing great lack of consideration for house plants to allow water to stand for any length of time in the saucer under the pot or in a jardiniere or tub. Pots standing in any deep receptacle should always be elevated somewhat, perhaps on an inverted saucer, for otherwise there is danger that water will stand around the roots.

Household Hints

Pastry made of pastry flour will be much lighter and flakier than pastry made of bread flour.

Diagonal lines are greatly in favor. Diagonal folds of trimming on coats and skirts reaffirm the wrap-around silhouette.

When steaming vegetables be sure that the water under the steamer is boiling when the vegetables are placed in it; then cover closely.

By lining the door of the coal bin with heavy, tarred paper, dust from the coal is prevented from coming through into the cellar.

Boxes or other containers packed too closely in the ice box will stop the circulation of cold air and thus raise the temperature.

When cooking cereals uncover the pan in order to allow the moisture to evaporate. Where evaporation is not allowed to take place the cereal becomes soggy.

A piece of fat salt pork will be found a convenient means of greasing the wires of a broiler before broiling fish. First heat the broiler and then rub the pork over the wires thoroughly.

When a small amount of boiling water is desired quickly the use of a covered flat-bottomed saucepan will be found a more rapid means of heating the water than the use of the usual teakettle.

An emergency "double boiler" can be easily made by placing in the bottom of a large saucepan two or three nails, upon which a smaller saucepan containing the food to be cooked can rest.

It is not necessary to throw out jelly when particles of mold appear upon

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which will not hold a great amount of moisture.

All house plants must have water, of course, but may need less than the owner, in the kindness of her heart, has been giving them. If a hollow or ringing sound is heard when the pots are tapped with the knuckles, one may assume safely that water is required. If a heavy, dull sound is given, it is an indication that the soil contains sufficient moisture at that time. Much depends upon condition. Some plants may demand water daily, while others may go two or three days without this attention. In any event, a mere wetting of the surface is useless. The only correct plan to follow is to let the plant get fairly dry and then to apply water until it has moistened all the soil and appears in the saucer. A plant which is very dry may be set in a pan of water until the darkening of the earth at the top of the pot shows that the moisture has penetrated all parts of it.

The use of water which is somewhat warm is a distinct advantage. Very cold water chills a plant and in-

Transformed Into a Footstool

An attractive foot stool may be made from an old-fashioned piano stool. Unscrew the seat which is placed above the woodwork over a springs and padding, and take it to a furniture repair shop. Have "turned" four squatty balls of wood and put these under the seat for legs. Paint the wood at the base of the seat and the legs and cover the seat with a material which harmonizes with the other furnishings of the room.

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it. Simply remove the mold, bring the jelly to the boiling point, cool, and set aside for use.

Many old fruit stains can be removed by dipping them in a quart of water containing a teaspoonful of chloride of lime. Rinse well in clean water. Raspberry stains disappear if dipped in a weak solution of ammonia and water.

A portable zinc-covered board the size of a bread board will be found more convenient in the preparation of vegetables and meats and the care of hot dishes, etc., than the usual zinc-covered table. Such a board can be placed directly in the kitchen sink for quick cleansing.

For the woman who likes handwork, a shop is selling linen squares for handkerchiefs with a variety of borders and edges, whose hems are yet unturned and can be treated to the kind of finish which the individual wishes to add. They come individually or in strips of three and may be had in women's sizes or in men's.

How to Untie a Hard Knot

Sometimes a knot seems to defy all one's efforts to get it untied. Here is a plan by means of which a knotted cord, strap, shoe string, or whatever it may be, can be loosened. Put something hard under the knot and then pound it well with a hammer. Beat the knot on all sides. Then drop on the knot a little very hot water, or, if possible, dip the knot into scalding hot water for a few minutes. In most cases it will be found that the knot can then easily be picked apart with the fingers. When it is still a little hard to move use a skewer or similar instrument to pull the knot apart.

Removing Broken Glass

When there is broken glass on the floor all the small pieces can be effectively taken up by using a wet woolen rag. This rag should be wrapped in paper and thrown away.

Sharpening Scissors at Home

You can put a sharp edge on your shears or scissors by cutting a piece of fine sandpaper with them.

An Offer

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Pictorial Dresses in Paris

Special Correspondence
PARIS
MORNING walk in the Bois may be a disturbing experience this spring, for on the toilettes one meets are worked smashes of stories which transport one rapidly from climate to climate.

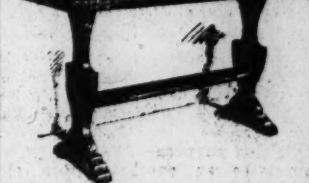
Among snow-clad mountains worked in white wool around the garment's hem skinn happy skaters. Solemn-looking Egyptians appear on another costume, parading in geometrical rows in front. A lady approaches with a wonderful desert scene portrayed on her coat front. It shows a vast stretch of sand, a few palm trees in the background and the solitary figure of a girl gazing over the waste. One's curiosity is immediately aroused. What is the maiden looking for, and is the object of her search somewhere around the curve? Imagine one's dismay and confusion on finding brightly-colored flowers blooming on the other side!

This craze for pictorial embroidery has extended to the smaller details of dress. Exotic birds perch on the instep of fine silk hose, while various animals loiter upon gloves.

Even children have adopted this idea. To be chic for the afternoon walk with surra in the Champs Elysees they insist on a picture frock like mother's. They are no longer content with clothes which are merely pretty; they must also be amusing. The camel and the elephant seem to be the leading favorites, probably because these remind them of the jolly rides in the zoo. Unadorned handkerchiefs are quite disdained by the small folk. They now carry along small squares of colored lawn with their favorite animal marching around the border.

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INDIAN PROTECTION OPPOSED BY BURMA

Lack of Internal Communication
Forms a Great Handicap to
Latter Country

CALCUTTA, March 16 (Special Correspondence)—In the course of his presidential address to the Burma Chamber of Commerce, A. J. Anderson referred to the fallacy, common in Burma as well as in India, that foreign trade drains a country of its resources. As a matter of fact, the overseas trade of Burma has enabled that country to import and pay for commodities it needs on a scale which has increased from 800,000 rupees 40 years ago to 4,000,000 rupees at the present moment. Clearly if she has five times as much to spend today as she had 40 years ago Burma's available resources have not been exhausted in the meantime.

Burma's chief exports are rice, paddy during recent years has increased in value from 500,000 rupees to 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 rupees, while the value of its overseas trade has increased in 40 years from 1,800,000 to 12,400,000 rupees.

Though the population has doubled, the increase of trade not only sustains the larger population, but enables the people to improve their standard of living.

Mr. Anderson, in the course of his stimulating address, impressed on his hearers and on their London head offices that they must be prepared to take a more active part in politics than in the past. Conditions were vitally changed. The Burma Chamber of Commerce opposed the grant of protection to the Indian iron and steel industry, as well as the state-aided institution of an Indian mercantile marine, and reservation for it of the vast trade.

The reasons for the chamber's opposition were that the equipment of Burma in the matter of communications and buildings being hopelessly backward, as compared with India, its requirements of diet and cheap freight must for years be on a large scale. Burma had not been handicapped in the past by external communication, but for lack of internal communication which enormously increased the cost of administration, and retarded the development of many districts. India had failed to realize the needs of this province, which came so late into the Empire and whose identity in every way was so distinct from that of India.

RESEARCH PARTY TO VISIT ARCTIC

Nova Zembla and Franz Josef Land to Be Explored

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 5—About the beginning of May, says Lloyds List, there will sail from London the Algarsson Arctic Expedition, which is for the purpose of exploring the northern part of the island of Nova Zembla and to penetrate, as far as ice conditions permit, among the Franz Josef Islands. Mr. Algarsson, who is of Icelandic descent, will have three natural scientists with him and the trip is intended to last some six to seven months. The northern part of the northern island is practically unknown and will be explored by three members with sledges and skis, while the ship's party surveys the coast. A converted North Sea trawler, named the Belait, will take the party. She is to be fitted with a 15-horsepower motor engine but will rely mainly on sails. The oil drums when empty, are to be sent adrift for current determination purposes. A cinematograph operator will form one of the party.

Starting from London the itinerary will be to Reykjavik, thence to Jan Mayen Island and Nova Zembla. After making as complete a survey as possible of the island, which is about 800 miles long and 80 miles wide, the Belait will proceed to Franz Josef Land, that medley of islands lying north of the eightieth parallel, until the ice prevents further progress. She will then head for Greenland and New York, where it is hoped to reach by October.

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CHURCHES ASSAIL LIQUOR TRAFFIC

English Bishop Stigmatizes Brewers' and Justices' Power

NOTTINGHAM, April 6 (Special Correspondence)—There was an earnest and enthusiastic campaign conducted in Nottingham recently in the cause of the "Church Against the Drink Evil," held by the Temperance Council of the Christian churches. Several meetings were held at which noted speakers were present, including the Bishop of Southwell and Isaac Foot.

Particular stress was laid by these speakers upon what the former defined as "the wrongful use of their power and wealth" by the brewers. Referring to local option, the bishop said this appeared to be in the hands of the brewers, who were able to exercise extraordinary power. It did not seem right or fair that men who had wealth and power should force public houses upon districts without any consultation of the people. There was also the option of the justices of the peace, who were able to grant licenses without referring to the public. He asked whether, if the brewers and the magistrates had the option, there ought not to be a place where the people had an option too.

Mr. Foot pointed out that the evil of the liquor traffic was not to be measured by police court statistics. Thousands of children had been robbed by drink of the happiness which was their due. He was of the opinion that, once this problem of the liquor traffic was solved, there would be no other social difficulty that would not be easier of solution. He knew that these problems would not all vanish as soon as the drink evil was conquered, but the liquor traffic was involved in them all. It thwarted every effort that was made to combat social evils.

The fact that political power was coming into the hands of the women, Mr. Foot regarded as a hopeful sign. In America, he said, the women would never allow the saloons to return. The council hopes to realize a sum of £50,000, two-fifths of which has already been received.

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GOVERNMENT URGED TO ACT ON REFORMS

Women's Organizations Advocate Passage of Bills Tending to Remove Inequalities
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 5.—The Six-Point Group organized a mass meeting on widows' pensions, equal guardianship of infants and the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, in the Queen's Hall, London, recently, which was supported by several women's organizations.

The Viscountess Rhonda, who presided, pointed out that the three objects of the meeting formed one-half of the reforms on behalf of which the Six-Point Group was founded. These three had been chosen on this occasion because they were ripe for legislation, and could quite easily be carried into law at once. The Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act was passed, rather more than four years ago, but it was no sooner passed than it began to leak, and had gone on leaking at an increasing rate. Laws which were like leaky saucers were no good on the statute books. What was wanted was an act which said what it meant and meant what it said. Practically all the women's organizations had worked for the measures they were considering that evening. They had been before Parliament many times, had been on the program of the Labor Party for a number of years, and had a large parliamentary majority behind them.

Prof. Winifred Cullis, also speaking on the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, referred to the word "Removal" being in brackets, and said these brackets resembled the brackets of the government on the matter. She then gave various instances of the way in which the act had been set aside in the case of married women workers, such as Dr. Miall Smith, in St. Pancras, various married women cleaners and bath attendants in the same borough, and married women teachers all over the country. It was impossible for women to give their best to the community unless they had freedom of opportunity in the same way as men.

Henry Snell stressed the importance of widows' pensions in a forceful and earnest speech, and was ably supported by Dame May Whitty, while Isaac Foot argued the case for equal guardianship of children by both parents in a brilliant and witty address.

The following resolution, put from the chair at the close of the meeting, was carried with acclamation: "This mass meeting of the Six-Point Group calls upon the Government, in fulfillment of its pledges, to introduce and carry through all its stages a bill giving pensions to widows, to introduce and carry through all its stages a bill for equal guardianship of infants, and to rectify the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act this session."

ESTHONIA RICH IN OIL SHALE

In Seven Years 500,000 Tons Have Been Treated

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 2.—From 1913 to Jan. 1, 1924, a little over 500,000 metric tons of oil shale have been treated in Esthonia. Almost all of it coming from Government-owned mines. On dry distillation the oil shale yields up to 33 per cent crude oil; the contents of moisture in raw oil shale is 10 to 25 per cent.

The oil shale has been consumed for various purposes; as fuel, for oil distillation and for production of gas. Part of the shale is also used for experimental purposes at the Kihla experimental distillery, and the rest is taken for Portland cement factories, railways, and gas works.

In cement works the oil shale is dried and ground into fine powder which is blown together with air into revolving circular stoves. By this means most of the oil shale ash falls among the cement clinkers, and remains there as a part of the cement composition. The Esthonian Portland Cement Works, Port-kunda and Assemer have now entirely substituted oil shale for coal, and up to the end of 1923 had 268,000 tons of oil shale. Their requirements for 1924 are calculated at 120,000 tons.

For heating boilers in factories oil shale was used for several years as a substitute for coal and firewood. In special stoves built for the purpose. As the result of experiments made during this period, a furnace of a special type (a large chamber for burning with movable or stop-fire grate, a fire-resisting axle, and a secondary air supply) was constructed, since when several larger factories, under the conviction that oil shale is the cheapest and most suitable local fuel, are reconstructing their boiler houses for heating with oil shale.

The railways have consumed 68,000 tons of oil shale for the heating of locomotives, buildings and workshops, and have ordered 42,000 tons for 1924. At the end of 1923, 54 per cent of locomotives maintaining the communications were heated with oil shale; furnaces of other locomotives which are in process of being furnished with movable fire grates for the purpose of heating with oil shale. Oil shale is used also in smithies suitably adapted, and in concrete casting stoves.

The oil shale gives as much gas as good gas coal. In 1920 Tallinn (Reval) was lighted with pure oil shale gas. In ordinary horizontal retorts built for the purpose of using coal, oil shale has given up to 283 cubic meters (10,000 cubic feet) gas per ton of oil shale.

WOMEN'S ENTRANCE TO MINISTRY URGED

TORONTO, Ont., April 14 (Special Correspondence).—That women's organizations the world over are joining the peace movement was the statement of Miss Picton-Tuberville during an address to the Women's Canadian Club. The speaker holds a foremost place in

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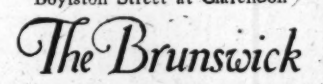


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national affairs. She has occupied pulpits in Anglican churches, and was preacher at the Women's International Conference at The Hague, and is an author and speaker of note.

Never before, she declared, had women such an opportunity as at the present time to exert their influence for good in national affairs. Women were going as apostles of healing and higher education to far-off lands. There was an immediate result on moral, educational and social welfare through the advent of women to the professional and governmental positions. Women were thinking more on social welfare questions.

In speaking of the entry of women to the ministry, Miss Picton-Tuberville declared that a fuller and complete Christianity would result when this was effected. Masculine ideals had been preached from the pulpit in the past, but the time was bound to come when women would have their opportunity.

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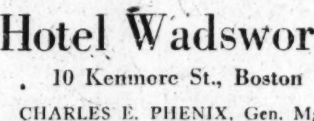


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The Individual Touchstone Applied to Poetry

IF WE turn to that immense reservoir of information about our language, the Oxford Dictionary, we shall look in vain for the meaning of "touchstone" in the sense of a test of literature or art. Yet it would be hard to think of, or indeed to devise, a more striking or more concrete means of judging poetry than the one proposed by Matthew Arnold in his deservedly famous essay prefixed to Ward's "English Poets." How, in the last analysis, shall we evaluate poetry, he asks early in this essay—a bold question indeed. "There can be no more useful help," he replies, "for discovering what poetry belongs to the class of the truly excellent, and can therefore do us most good, than to have always in one's mind lines and expressions of the great masters, and to apply them as a touchstone to other poetry." Still more comprehensively and emphatically he declares that we shall find these "an infallible touchstone for detecting the presence or absence of high poetic quality, and also—a sweeping test indeed—the degree of this quality, in all other poetry which we may place beside them."

As actual criteria, accordingly, he offers a dozen passages from Homer, Dante, Shakespeare and Milton. From Dante he takes the "simple, but perfect line."

In His will is our peace,
(still more effective in the original, "In la sua voluntate e nostra pace"); from Shakespeare, Hamlet's words to Horatio,

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath
To tell my story.

and from Milton,
Darken'd so, yet shone
Above them all the arch-angel; but
his face
Deep scars of thunder had intrench'd,
and care
Sat on his faded cheek.

"Of course," he cautions us, "we are not to require this other poetry to resemble them," but here, he holds, is the quality which enables us to use these as tests.

For the rest of the essay he is engaged in bringing in rapid historical survey various representative poets to the strict test of these touchstones. Chaucer and Burns, as well as Dryden

and Pope—"classics of our prose"—do not measure up, I think we can understand why Arnold finds them wanting, once we grant his premises, for he must be credited certainly with exhibiting fairly his technique of applying the touchstones. They do not, it appears, reach his level of "high seriousness." However large and human and effective within their own range and chosen mediums, they do not attain the elevation of the "great classics" as illustrated in his chosen touchstones.

But some of us may not be satisfied with his application or we may not admit the validity of his limitation of the range of his test passages. What Arnold fails to see is that poetry may be "great" in almost numberless ways. In Chaucer's tales of the Pardoner and the Summoner the very depths of poignant experience are sounded, and he is especially added, with that restraint which is the very essence of the classic point which Arnold emphasized with veritable apostolic fervor throughout his life. To deny this greatness is to restrict poetry within intolerably small circles. So, many times in Burns' simple intensity, and occasionally, as in "The Jolly Beggar," flashes of brilliant light, reveal whole areas of experience only dimly perceived before. No pastime, we are thus reminded, is so precarious as the assignment of rank in the hierarchy of art.

No general treatment of the subject of poetry in recent times has had so powerful an influence as this essay, asserts a contemporary critic of high standing. If this be true, it will be not unimportant to discover just where Arnold's shortcoming lies in this exposition of the touchstone method. His judgments, we have seen, are positive, even dogmatic. Poets stand or fall when brought into the presence of his tests. But it has not been observed, apparently, that in a casual sentence or two, which appear quite ordinary and harmless, Arnold has shown the inconsistency of his own dogmatism and thereby pointed the way out of his arbitrary charmed circle of excellence. "Every student," he observes, quite sensibly, "must make the application of the touchstones for himself. Made by himself, the application would impress itself upon his mind far more deeply than made by me." Exactly. But if everyone makes his own application, can he be expected to arrive at the same conclusions as Arnold? Moreover, shall everyone be limited to the same touchstones? Arnold might contend that the test lines and passages should themselves live up to his requirement of "high seriousness," but who shall decide for another such category? That Arnold himself showed strange latitude is illustrated by his inclusion of Gray accents, and yet Gray, the poet of exquisitely couched commonplaces never approaches the elevation of the master poets from which Arnold chose the touchstones.

Arnold's fallacy then is clear. Poetry is intensely personal, appealing to a constantly varying mood and emotion. This does not mean that I am advocating mere relativity in the valuation of poetry, that any man's response to anything in metrical form is as sound and final as any other man's. For there are parallels in the realm of literature; there is dogmatism, and there is a twirliness and eccentricity and triviality. But suppose I find something permanently moving, something of rare imaginative insight in Wordsworth's conjectures over the song of the Highland lass in "The Solitary Reaper." Suppose I find untold implications in Keats' line,

Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter.

Or suppose I feel the simple finality of universal experience in Burns' stanza beginning,—

Had we never loved so kindly,

who shall say that I have not my own private touchstones, too? And who shall say that they are not as valid as Arnold's?

A final sanction for my own individual touchstones is admitted by the great critic in his frank contention that we cannot abstractly define the high qualities of our chosen criteria, for "they are far better recognized by being felt in the verse of the master, than by being pursued in the prose of the critic." Thus does he nullify his own choices as final for other men. His deep reverence for the classics, ancient and modern, led him to confine his high tests to certain moods of expression, but his own poetic spirit and wide sympathy were more catholic. So elusive are the moving qualities of poetry that they cannot be imprisoned within formulas; they can, as Arnold said, only be felt. Their appeal is direct, immediate. The authority of the voice who with poetry speaks is the authority bestowed by the individual human heart, and this is the only authority which humanity can accept.

Gentle Judgment

When he was questioned about his religious opinions—about all sorts of things on which it seems to us a gross impertinence to question a stranger—every letter was answered, and with such courtesy, such gentleness, such willingness to assume the best of those who criticized him, as to compel the admission that there was something of saintliness in the life of Darwin. To one who had attacked him rather vehemently, and then apologized, Darwin wrote: "Do not think I was annoyed at your letter. I saw that you had been thinking with animation, and therefore expressed yourself strongly, and so I understood."—A. Maude Royden, in "The Friendship of God."

Resurrection Eve

(A Woman Speaks)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I came behind and saw his brow.
Faint-auroled, and I touched his hem
And knew strange things; yet they
Mock me now
For dreaming them.

Through yesternoon's dim hours it
Seemed
The scoffers and the scribes were
Right;
But I still believe that I saw, not
dreamed,
That ring of light.

He comforted me before the crowd,
And shall I join them to deny?
Nay, for I know that behind the cloud
Still shines the sky.

"Thou hadst faith," he said, and
healed me then.

I will go at dawn, though laughed
at to scorn,

For I know I shall see that light
again.

Tomorrow morn.

T. Morris Longstrech.

The Charm of New Orleans

CITIES are like people. Some have beauty, some charm, and some even have that indefinable something we call personality. New Orleans has all three.

As you approach her gates you feel her presence, as it were, waiting there to welcome you like some dark-eyed Southern belle of the olden time. As you enter you fall at once under her spell. The fragrance of the oleander and of the jasmine clings about her. The Hibiscus flower is her symbol.

Romance, color.
New Orleans has a history unique among American cities. Spain, France, and England had a hand in her building. Saint and villain, cavalier and Indian, each contributed his bit toward weaving for her a background as romantic as any we associate with cities of the Old World. The French quarter even today is like a bit out of old Paris. The Spanish influence is clearly traced in the sunny patios, while the Cabildo, that famous old building in Jackson Square, now a museum, was built by the Spaniards before the coming of the French.

The wide palm-lined avenues in the newer part of the city are impressively beautiful, bordered by stately mansions or gay little bungalows half smothered in flowers and subtropical foliage.

The parks are a joy. The palms and flowers there are at their best and loveliest. City Park, the largest, is surely one of the most beautiful public parks in the country. The Delgado Museum stands near its center facing a long avenue of Royal palms. A lagoon winds here and there to reflect the austere beauty of a Greek peristyle or the stone arch of a picturesque bridge. Swans break the dark shadows of its surface: swans pure white and jet black.

Audubon Park is much smaller but quite as lovely. To the gardens where stands the statue of Audubon, the lover of birds, the way lies between great live oaks which arch far overhead. The sunlight filters down through a mesh of shimmering green and fairy festoons of Spanish moss. These ancient trees once guarded the approach to a stately plantation house which stood upon the spot where fountains now play, and the melody of mocking birds burst from a bower of bloom.

Orchards

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Where are the snows of yesteryear?"

Villon, did you not know
Beauty unceasing is,

Though seasons come and go?

Mourn not December's past,
When, for a poet's delight,
Far orchards, row on row,
With petaled snows drift white!

Frances Crosby Hamlet.

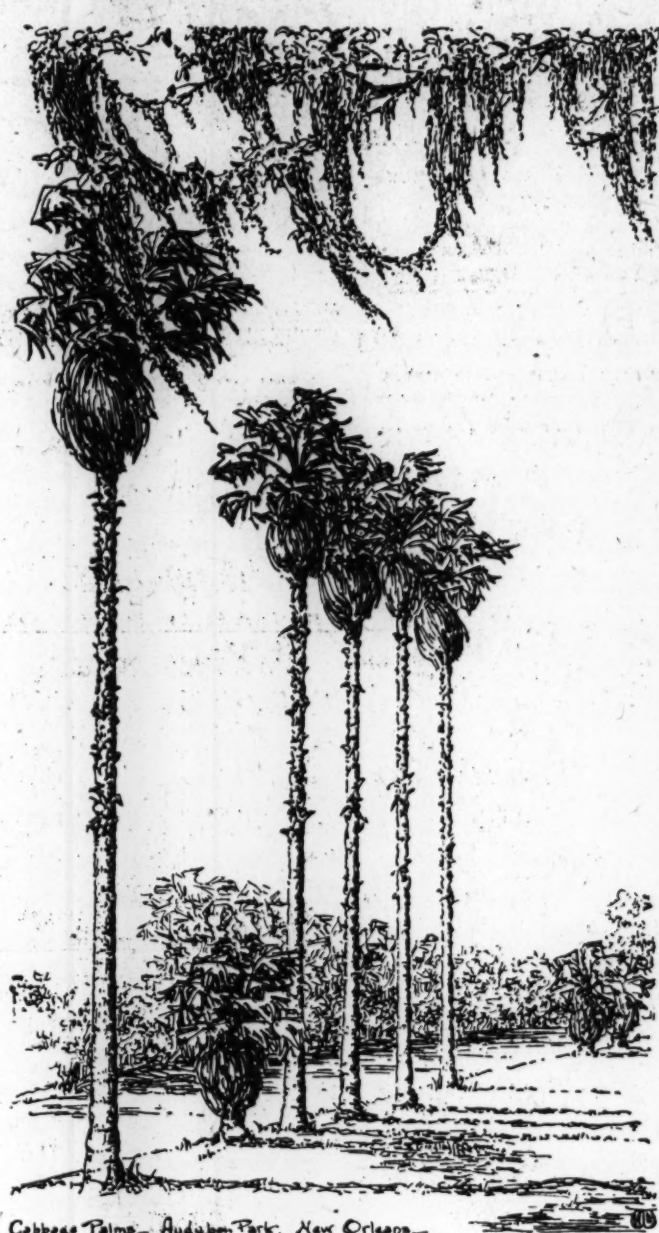
In Quest of Swiss Jonquils

Up the little Alpine path near Montreux we passed by tidy Swiss vineyards, and later through a wood thick with stalwart chestnut trees. The fantastic dark branches of the trees contrasted with the delicate verdant green of their foliage. Little blue periwinkles peeped up cheerily from mossy glades as we passed by. Violet scents were in the air. Tomits with their black caps and emerald waistcoats, and modest little chaffinches were busy on their summer homes, as the sun was mounting high over the ridges.

From the high pasture we looked down into the Rhone valley, the river glinting between the fertile fields; on its banks the old town of Montreux, dimmed by the blue mist. Further jaunting brought us to the little village of Trois Torrents, whose musical name conjured visions of a pretty waterfall, where the old church steeple towered far above the little brown chalets, which seemed to hug themselves in a tiny cluster, as if seeking protection in union.

A smiling boniface assured us that we had chosen well our time, for "les jonquilles" were in full bloom in the fields outside the village. As we wandered through the narrow streets peasant women, in ancient homespun clothes of beautifully blending colors, came out of their homes, pausing on their doorsteps to say, "Bon jour, mes dames," doubtless meditating what "les étrangers" were doing so high in the mountains early in the spring.

The open fields beyond the village were ablaze with yellow gold, saffron diadems streaked with green in a spacious setting of early morning. The hill was strewn with slender topaz flowers. Further off, the tall green pines in vigorous splendor, young saplings shooting through their limbs, marked the fringe of the large patches of amber-spattered fields. Clear-cut in sharp outline against the turquoise sky was the summit of the Dent du Midi, its shaggy precipices, holding, as in huge troughs, billows of everlasting snow.



Cabbage Palms, in Audubon Park, New Orleans

Höflichkeit

Üebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MAN könnte meinen, dass in diesem geschäftigen, hastigen, dahin-stürmenden Dasein, von dem die Menschen einen Teil zu bilden scheinen, manchmal ein bedauerlicher Mangel an Höflichkeit sich empfindlich bemerkbar macht. Ja, man möchte sagen, dass Höflichkeit eine herrliche Errungenschaft ist, die so notwendig ist, und nach der allgemein so sehr verlangt wird, dass sie jedermann sich aneignen sollte. Eine ansprechende Auslegung des Begriffs Höflichkeit bezeichnet sie als die "aus Freundschaft geborene, gewohnheitsmässige geistige Gefälligkeit; Artigkeit; Wohlwollen." Henry Drummond nennt die Höflichkeit "Liebe im gesellschaftlichen Verkehr." Wenn die Höflichkeit als das verstanden wird, was sie ist, wird sie nicht als leere Oberfläche betrachtet, sondern als etwas sehr Hochachtungswürdiges angesehen werden.

Man sollte es nie so eilig haben, dass man keine Zeit findet, höflich zu sein. Wenn man auch von der eiligen Verdrängung einer nötigen Arbeit ganz in Anspruch genommen ist und dabei unterbrochen werden sollte, so ist dies keine Entschuldigung für eine Vernachlässigung der Höflichkeit. Wer das Verlangen hat, höflich und wohlwollend zu sein, sollte zwischen Höflichkeit und dem, was Höflichkeit nur zu sein scheint, unterscheiden können. Zuweilen ist die scheinbare Höflichkeit nur Verkleidung, ein armseliger äußerer Anstrich, um eigenartige Beweggründe zu verdecken. Indem man vielleicht nach Bewunderung und Gunst trachtet, trägt man eine erheuchelte Höflichkeit zur Schau und hofft daraus Nutzen zu ziehen. Lady Blessington schrieb irrtümlicherweise: "Die Hauptfordernisse eines Höflichen sind ein blesames Gewissen und eine unbiesame Höflichkeit." Wer trotz der gegenwärtigen christlichen Aufklärung noch dergleichen minderwertige Eigenschaften hat, ist überdies dumm und braucht sehr notwendig Heilung.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erlöst und segnet die Welt. Sie lehrt, wie man in allen Dingen zwischen dem Wahren und dem Falschen unterscheidet. Es gibt wohl Christliche Wissenschaftler, die in den anscheinend strengen Vorschriften über feines Benehmen nicht genügend bewandert sind. Diese werden deswegen jedoch nicht als unhöflich oder unfreundlich erfinden, sondern sie bekunden, wenn sie die göttliche Liebe durch die Eigenschaften Güte, Grossmut, Gastfreundschaft zum Ausdruck bringen, Höflichkeit.

Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft lernen wir recht denken, und unsere Arbeit ist das Ergebnis unseres Denkens. Mrs. Eddy sagt in ihrer Boston 1890 (S. 2): "Der rechte Denker arbeitet; er verwendet wenig Zeit auf gesellschaftliche Wege und Dinge und wirkt zum Wohle der Gesellschaft durch sein Beispiel und seine Arbeit." Der rechte Denker braucht keine strengen Regeln und Vorschriften; er weiss, was recht ist, und handelt danach. Auf diese Weise bringt er Liebe und Güte zum Ausdruck.

Lukas schreibt, dass Jesus in das Haus Simons, eines Pharisäers, ging, „dass er mit ihm ässe.“ Nach der Erzählung liess es Simon an Höflichkeit fehlen; denn er wusch nicht des Meisters Füsse, was damals ein Ausdruck der Höflichkeit war. Wäre sein Denken weniger selbststüchtig gewesen, so hätte er Liebe zum Ausdruck gebracht, und diese Vernachlässigung seines Gastes wäre nicht vorgekommen. Es kam aber ein Weib mit, einem Glas mit Salbe und trat hinten zu seinen [Jesus] Füssen und weinte und fing an, seine Füsse zu netzen mit Tränen und mit den Haaren ihres Hauptes zu trocknen, und küsste seine Füsse und salbte sie mit Salbe. Nicht die äusserliche Höflichkeit, die ihm das Weib durch das Waschen und Salben seiner Füsse erwies, sondern die Demut und Liebe, die sie bekundete, machten die Handlung zu einer Handlung wahrer Höflichkeit. Sie war eine Sünderin; aber ihre Sünde wurde ihr vergeben, ihr Irrtum wirksam ausgelöscht.

In Familien, wo dem Anschein nach Bildung, Vornehmheit und Streben nach hohen Idealen blühen sollten, findet man oft, dass die Höflichkeit wenig geübt wird. Sollte sie aber nicht immer von Vornehmheit unzertrennlich sein? Vornehmheit schliesst geläutertes Denken in sich. Das Denken wird aber durch die Zerstörung böser Annahmen geläutert. An die Stelle jeder zerstörten falschen Annahme tritt eine wahre Idee des Guten. Auf diese Weise wird das Denken verfeinert und geläutert und geeignet gemacht, Liebe zum Ausdruck zu bringen und Höflichkeit zu üben.

Ein Mensch, dessen Gedanken böse sind, kann weder wahrhaft höflich noch wahrhaft liebevoll sein. Er versteht nicht, was es heisst, liebevoll zu sein. Denn er hat wenig wirkliche Intelligenz, da sein Denken, seine Gesinnung voll von Fälschungen ist. Er beschäftigt sich hauptsächlich damit, das Gift seines Denkens ausströmen zu lassen. Im Gegensatz hierzu strahlt aber der, dessen Gedanken rein und edel sind, bewusst und unbewusst Güte aus.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns auch, dass alle in Wahrheit die Erben des göttlichen unbegrenzten Guten sind, und dass das Böse unwirklich ist, dass es weder zu einer Person noch zu einem Ding gehört. Das Böse ist einfach eine Annahme, der nie eine Wahrheit zu Grunde lag. Irrtum oder das Böse ist daher nie ein Teil von Gottes Idee, dem Menschen, und hat weder die Macht noch die Beharrlichkeit, sich an eine Idee Gottes, des Guten, festzuklamern. Wenn wir durch die Christliche Wissenschaft zu dieser ewigen Wahrheit der unendlichen Liebe erwacht sind, sollten wir uns eifrig prüfen und die Gedanken aus uns austreiben, die dem Guten fremd sind und uns daran hindern möchten, gegen unsern Nächsten Liebe zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Auf diese Weise wohnen wir im Guten, strömen Liebe, Güte, Wohltätigkeit, Glückseligkeit, Gesundheit, Barmherzigkeit und Gerechtigkeit aus und leben die Goldene Regel, die die wirkliche Höflichkeit ausmacht. So werden wir befähigt, die Ermahnung des Petrus zu befolgen: „Endlich aber seid alleamt gleichgesinnt, mitleidig, brüderlich, barmherzig, freundlich.“

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Courtesy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COURTESY sometimes seems to be pitifully lacking in this busy, hurrying, rushing existence of which men appear to be a part. It might be said that courtesy is a wonderful attainment, which is much needed, much to be desired, and should be attained by all. An appealing definition of courtesy is "politeness originating in kindness and exercised habitually; courtliness; graciousness." Henry Drummond wrote of courtesy as "love in society." When courtesy is understood for what it is, it will not be considered trivial, but something to be greatly esteemed.

Never should one be in too great a hurry to be polite. If one is busily engaged in what is necessary and an interruption should come, there is no excuse for lack of courtesy. If one desires to be courteous and gracious, he should be able to differentiate between courtesy and that which only appears to be courtesy. Sometimes apparent courtesy may be but artificiality, a poor varnish to cover selfish motives. One may crave admiration and favors, and by assuming a seeming courtliness may think he will profit thereby. Lady Blessington mistakenly wrote, "The chief requisites for a courtier are a flexible conscience, and an inflexible politeness." One in this day of Christian enlightenment possessing qualities so inferior is in a sad state, and stands greatly in need of healing.

Christian Science is redeeming and blessing the world. It teaches how to discriminate between the true and the false in everything. There may be Christian Scientists not educated sufficiently in the ways of etiquette to understand its apparently rigid rules. These will not, however, be found uncivil or unkind, but reflecting divine Love, expressing the qualities of loving-kindness, generosity, hospitality,—they will manifest courtesy.

Through Christian Science we learn to think aright, and our work is the result of our thinking. Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message To The Mother Church for 1900 (p. 2), "The right thinker works; he gives little time to society manners or matters, and benefits society by his example and usefulness." The right thinker does not require rigid rules and regulations; he knows what is right and acts in accordance therewith, expressing love and kindness.

Luke writes of Jesus' being entertained "at meat" in the home of Simon, a Pharisee. According to the narrative, Simon failed in courtesy; for he did not wash the Master's feet, which in those days was an expression of courtesy. Had his thought been less

selfish, he would have reflected love, and this neglect of his guest would not have occurred. A woman entered, however, bearing "an alabaster box of ointment, and stood at his [Jesus'] feet behind him weeping, and began to wash his feet with tears, and did wipe them with the hairs of her head, and kissed his feet, and anointed them with the ointment." It was not the bare courtesy of washing and anointing Jesus' feet which she extended to him, but the humility and love she manifested, which made the act an act of real courtesy. She was a sinner; but her sin was forgiven, her error effectually wiped away.

From outward appearances, in homes where culture and refinement are supposed to flourish, and where lofty ideals might be attained, courtesy is sometimes little practiced. And should it not always be associated with refinement? Refinement implies purified thought. And thought is made pure by the destruction of evil beliefs. In place of every false belief annihilated, a true idea of good enters. Thus thought is refined and purified and is made fit to express love, add to extend courtesy.

An individual whose thoughts are evil cannot be truly polite or loving. He does not know how to be loving, for he possesses little real intelligence, his mentality being occupied by falsities. He is largely engaged in emitting the venom of his thinking. Contrariwise, one whose thoughts are pure and refined consciously and unconsciously reflects and radiates goodness.

We learn in Christian Science also that all are truly the heirs of God's boundless good, and that evil is unreal, that it belongs to neither person nor thing. Evil is simply a belief to which there never was any truth. Error, or evil, therefore, is never a part of God's idea, man, and has no power or tenacity with which to cling or fasten itself to an idea of God, good. Awakened through Christian Science to this eternal truth of infinite Love, we should quickly examine ourselves and exterminate thoughts foreign to good, which would prevent us from expressing love to our fellow-men. Thus we dwell in good; reflect and radiate love, kindness, benevolence, happiness, health, mercy, and justice.—live the Golden Rule, which constitutes real courtesy. Thus we become qualified to obey the admonition of Peter, "Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1924

EDITORIALS

AN INFLUENTIAL newspaper of Vienna, in an article deploring the pending immigration legislation in the

Shall Europeans Flee From Their Problems?

United States Congress, says that it sets up an "insurmountable obstacle to the refugee European worker, fleeing from hunger and political pressure to what has hitherto been known as a new free world, an industrial workshop, and the mightiest center of agricultural production in the universe." In a way the comment is pathetic. To some it may seem that it presents the United States in the light of a callous and indifferent nation refusing to share with others the bounty which nature and, to some extent, the wisdom of their progenitors have provided for them. To the liberal-internationalist there may be force in the plea that the natural wealth of the world belongs to all its people, regardless of race, social standing or legally conferred privileges. Indeed, it has been the rule of the United States, up to within a comparatively few years, that its natural opportunities were thus at the disposal of any people who chose to come to America and avail themselves of the chances it afforded. The effect of this liberality has been to build up enormously the population of the United States at the cost of depreciating the quality of its citizenship. It has increased the volume of national wealth, but it has resulted in the concentration of the control of that wealth in a comparatively few hands. And, finally, while it was because of its affluence, in natural opportunities that the country attracted the great flood of immigrants that have come in the last fifty years, that wealth no longer exists free for all, but has passed now into private ownership.

Accordingly, the time has come when the Nation must conserve for its own people what is left of the great riches with which it has been endowed. So far as the European peoples are concerned, this is not a situation wholly devoid of promise and of advantage. For Europe has indeed its own grave social and economic problems. But will those problems ever be solved if the answer to them on the part of the European worker shall be a flight from his own country to a richer one? We must all, individuals and nations, recognize the fact that life sets up a succession of problems, and that they are only to be righteously disposed of by grappling with and overcoming them. To run away from a menacing situation does not remove the menace, and in the end does not contribute to the self-respect or the ultimate advantage of the fugitive.

A very distinguished European statesman has been quoted within two or three days as saying that if the United States removed all restrictions from immigration there would be no people left in Europe of the working class ten years from now. That may have been, and probably is, an exaggeration, but it is perfectly apparent that the United States is not serving either itself or Europe in tempting away from their natural allegiance, and divorcing from their normal activities, industrious working people; through whose efforts alone order, renewed prosperity, and permanent social well-being can be assured to the nations of the Old World.

ADVOCATES of world peace do their cause a genuine disservice when they refuse to admit the possibility of future war. Holding fast to the ideal of a warless world is only part of the task of the idealist.

A Peace Plan That Works in War

His real, creative achievement is to build machinery for peace in the midst of a far from peaceful society. That such machinery, after centuries of strife, can be erected in a few weeks or months is, however desirable, not altogether likely. To be rid of war, society, doubtless, will be obliged to persist in the same organized struggle that it has put forth against other social evils.

Most plans for peace, singularly enough, cease to operate immediately war is declared. They are designed, primarily, as preventive measures. As such expedients they are deserving of the most aggressive support. But prevention failing, they are, for the most part, futile to bring the war to a more speedy end. Up to the moment of a declaration of war there remains the chance that the arbitrament of the conference table will succeed. Once the conference fails, the conference room is abandoned and there is small hope that its influence can be exerted when the issue has been taken to the field.

The proposal for universal mobilization in time of war, which The Christian Science Monitor has been supporting, is a preventive measure. But, more than that, it does not cease to operate when prevention fails. In two rather definite ways universal mobilization in time of war would work to re-establish peace.

In the first place, universal mobilization would eliminate the waste, the delay, the myriad inefficiencies all of which work to prolong the war, when the commercial interests are allowed to dicker for a price over every item of the material necessary for the war's prosecution. How much the last war would have been cut short had the Government of the United States been able to deal with its material resources in the same summary fashion that it dealt with its youth is a difficult question to answer. Military authorities, however, stand in virtual agreement that the outcome would have been considerably hastened had universal mobilization been made effective at the outbreak of the war.

Then, in another way, universal mobilization would hasten to end a war once begun. There is little doubt that, where war profits are huge and uncurbed, there are powerful interests who look with regret upon the possible end of such a harvest period. It has been frequently demonstrated that from such sources there emanated, in the last war, many of the battle-cries of "On to Berlin!"

and "A fight to the finish!" With profits piling higher each day that the fighting continued, one could hardly expect the owners of these enterprises to be in the forefront of agitators of peace.

Universal mobilization, however, reverses the tables. Every day the fighting continues means just one day more of financial sacrifice. Desire for peace thus becomes cumulative. A few weeks of profitless enterprise might be tolerated. But let the weeks pass into months and there is little doubt that the powerful financial interests of the country, wearied with business without dividends, would join with the men in the trenches in demanding a speedy return to the conference table.

It is altogether possible, with all the schemes for peace, that wars will come. But take the profit out of war, mobilize capital and industry along with the men, make fighting a matter of war rations in Wall Street quite as much as in the trenches, and the prospect of a war of long duration will become exceedingly unlikely.

IN EUROPE most republics have been born of military disaster. Switzerland and Portugal are the only excep-

The Republic in Greece

tions that come to thought, and the closing foreign policy of the Portuguese monarchy was not brilliant. As long as kings are successful as military leaders, their crowns are safe enough, but let them lose a campaign and sign a humiliating peace and at once they become unpopular. After the disaster at Sedan the present French Republic was proclaimed. Failure in the field ended the imperial régimes in Germany, Russia and Austria. Had not the King of Italy been personally associated with the allied victory his throne would hardly have survived the Fascist revolution. The Spanish military reverses in Morocco have shaken the monarchy quite seriously, and though the crowns of Hungary and Bulgaria have been retained in theory, their authority is largely fictitious. On the continent there is hardly a throne that would be secure after a defeat except perhaps the Dutch and Belgian.

The change in Greece from a monarchy to a republic is, therefore, a natural consequence of the military disaster last year in Anatolia. In the summer of 1922 there appeared on this page an article describing the budding republican movement in Greece, and it caused some protests from former residents in Athens who, during their earlier sojourn, had failed to note any republican sentiment. But as the campaign in Asia Minor dragged on, without much hope of successful conclusion, the demand for a change in régime grew stronger. When the military collapse came, the ruler who was held responsible was deposed by the disappointed army officers and a number of his ministers were executed. And yet only a few years earlier King Constantine had been a national hero, having led the country to a victory and having added to its domain.

His son, King George II, who succeeded him, had no such claims to popularity. When forced to leave the country he said he had been more of a prisoner in the royal palace than a ruler. He had in his favor only his personal relationship with the reigning house of England and his marriage to a Rumanian princess. Being a nephew of the former German Kaiser helped him very little in the eyes of the world at large and hurt him considerably with the French. His departure caused no serious protests.

The only real hope for a continuation of the monarchy in Greece lay in the temporary return of the former Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos. While also favorable to a republic in theory, he doubted the wisdom of a change, at least without a direct consultation of the people. With Great Britain, in particular, he seemed to think it easier to continue the old close relations under a monarchical form of government, but after vainly trying to unite enough political factions to form a government on that basis, he left the country at the end of last month. The National Assembly thereupon voted to depose the Sonderburg-Glucksbury dynasty and proclaimed a republic. This decision has now been ratified by the country at large.

Since the defeat in Asia Minor the mainstay of the Greek republican movement has been the army. How much it has been able to influence the popular vote is hard to say, but it is significant that martial law should be required on the morrow of the plebiscite. It looks as if the new republic would be started under distinctly military auspices, though these may be necessary only during the period of transition. After twelve years of more or less continuous warfare Greece needs a period of calm. Its territorial gains ought to be sufficient for the present. The Pan-Hellenic program was too ambitious for immediate realization.

ANOTHER break has occurred in the long line of illustrious pastors of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., caused by the resignation of the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis from the pastorate held by him for almost a quarter of a century. In the pulpit so long occupied by the illustrious Beecher, Dr. Hillis proved himself always a forceful and courageous defender of the faith. Compelled at last to relinquish his office, he yields his place in the front ranks of Christian soldiers and leaders with the knowledge that he has employed, according to his lights and his ability, all his faculties and all his powers for the betterment of his fellow men.

Some other chosen spokesman will follow, in the natural course of events, as the champion of the cause Dr. Hillis and his illustrious predecessors have defended. Who this will be it has not yet been decided, so far as known. The call will be a wide one, no doubt, in the desire to choose from those who may appear available a leader equipped to carry on the work along the lines which have been so long followed. In these days when those who sit under even the great pulpit orators may sometimes be inclined to withhold that unquestioned

The Vacant Plymouth Church Pulpit

acceptance of doctrinal teachings which was yielded to the leaders of religious thought a half century or less ago, achievement is not so frequent or so spectacular as in times past. For this reason there are fewer Beechers, fewer Talmages, fewer orators with the fire and eloquence of Gungahlin, or the persuasiveness of Moody.

It need not be presumed that the power and prestige of the Protestant churches is waning. Probably quite the contrary is the fact. But perhaps partly because there is lacking that great personal leadership which was once deemed essential to church organization, there has grown up a greater tendency on the part of individuals to expect less in the matter of direction and interpretation. Independence in religious thought has thus advanced, and this evidently without detracting from the welfare and happiness of communicants.

In the natural course of events there will appear, no doubt, those preachers and teachers who, by their eloquence and zeal, will attract to themselves those who admire and applaud their methods either as orators or interpreters. The temptation is to rely upon those with a clearer vision than we believe ourselves to possess to formulate and expound our professions and our creeds. So long as humanity yields to this more or less innocuous subterfuge there will be chosen those truly conscientious leaders ready and willing to serve as such.

Yes, there are still some handsome and other horse-drawn cabs left in New York City, and they are filling

—who will dispute it?—their rightful place. In the midst of the rush and turmoil of the city's daily activities, certain ones of the citizens yet prefer to summon a hack and drive in leisurely fashion to their destination rather than to jump into a taxi and be whirled along the highways at a mile every two or three minutes. And, of course, this being the case, there remain also members of the original cab-driver class, who cling undeviatingly to their old-time work and scorn the emoluments of the more remunerative and newer mode of transport. There are always, in every age and clime, those whose affection for the past and for the activities of the past constitute them a bond of union with that past and make of them a glorious example of faithfulness to ideals and loyalty to that which stands in their thought as the right and the true.

And this class which represents the past represents also in striking measure the stanch honor of a former generation. "Oh, yes," replied a jehu just the other day, in response to a question regarding his clients both of days gone by and of today, "I've had lots of prominent people, but I couldn't give you their names. That would be betraying a confidence." There may be a certain excitement about the present-day taxicab driver's life. There may be, and there is undoubtedly, a wonderful exhilaration about speeding along the streets, filled with traffic, at twenty-five miles an hour as against, shall we say, the six of the old horse-drawn vehicle, but there is a dignity which the latter possesses that no taxicab can ever hope to emulate.

It is no wonder that even a concerted effort on the part of the taxicab companies of New York City failed to drive the horse cabs from their stands in front of the Waldorf-Astoria and Plaza hotels, for these cabs constitute, as it has been said, the old guard of a glorious past. They represent something more than mere cabs, and as such they are entitled to, and doubtless will continue to receive, their due meed as reward for their love of that which has largely passed away.

Editorial Notes

INCONTROVERTIBLE was the statement made in defense of the United States prohibition law by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in the course of an address delivered at the organization dinner of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand held in New York City. Mr. Stone, it might be stated incidentally, represents an army of some 90,000 reliable citizens who are implicitly entrusted with the lives and property of millions of human beings using the railways, and his opinion must, therefore, obviously carry weight. He said: "I am sure the wildest exponents of the theory of personal liberty would not agree that one of the engineers I represent should have the right to exercise his personal liberty and take two or three drinks before starting from the terminal with the limited train."

WHEN it is recalled for how many years the desirability of access to the River Mersey on the south side of Liverpool, England, has been recognized, there seems no reason, now that a necessary strip of land has become available to the City Council, why a promenade along this bank should not soon become an actuality. There never would need to be any doubt as to its popularity, because from this locality there is a view over the river at its widest point, that takes in as far as the mountains of northern Wales. Should the project go through to completion, the wondrous sunsets, too, which Turner loved so well to paint, will awaken in the thoughts of thousands, who have never been classed as artists, visions, before undreamed of, of the ideal and the beautiful.

READERS of the London newspaper that recently published a picture of a robust-looking man, dressed as a hunter and surrounded with many wolf skins, whom it described as "a farmer of St. Louis, Mo., who, pestered by marauding wolves, went out and killed seven," will hardly carry away from their perusal an illuminatingly constructive view. As one comment on the item, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, intimates, the only wolf which St. Louisans are bravely fighting is the one—not confined to the State of Missouri—which they are trying to keep from their doors. The question arises which would be the easier to find, a farmer of St. Louis, or a wolf prowling about that city's streets.

The South American Prospect

By STEPHEN BONSAL

VIII

AS ELSEWHERE, so in Latin America, the story of communications is the measure and standard of progress. South America, as elsewhere, the powers of reactionary revolution are always arrayed against means of communication upon which the transmission of information and intelligence depend. No country was in the field earlier than Colombia, and there, unfortunately, every political upheaval destroyed the communicating wires as fast as they were stretched. Speaking of the period 1876-77, Dr. Pinzon, director-general of Colombian telegraph, in an official report, said: "During this period the telegraph was barely kept alive because the revolutionists, reasoning well that the telegraph constituted the most powerful instrument of the Government to suppress them, had set out to completely destroy the service. They smashed to pieces the apparatus and the batteries, rolled up the wires and burned them, using the wooden posts for their campfires, and the insulators as drinking cups."

Wonderful public spirit and tenacity was shown here as in other revolution-infested regions by those who repaired the wreckage resulting from chronic political turmoil. The Central and South American Telegraph Company, the progenitor of the All Americas system, was the pioneer in the cable field, securing a concession in 1881 and building a submarine telegraph line from Panama to Buenaventura and then on to Callao.

In Brazil down to 1851 the slow working and wholly unsatisfactory optical telegraph was not displaced. Curiously enough modern telegraph lines were introduced to prevent the illegal landing of smuggled slaves from Africa, and many and serious were the disappointments experienced before a successful demonstration of electrical transmission was achieved. (The war with Paraguay cost Brazil \$250,000,000, but some think it was cheap because it developed the telegraph system with great rapidity, and it is claimed that in this war, for the first time, the telegraph lines were carried right up to the front with the advance columns.)

Of course, in none of the South American countries having an extensive seacoast, was the need of rapid telegraphic communication between the important commercial cities felt more deeply than in Brazil, where the Atlantic Ocean forms the natural boundary on the east and on the north, for a distance of 5000 miles from the frontier of Dutch Guiana to the boundary of Uruguay.

A wireless system for the Amazon regions was contracted for in 1902, and the stations were erected by Americans in 1905. Now the Radio Company of Brazil has a concession to install and operate high power radio stations for the purpose of securing direct communication with both America and Europe. It runs for forty-five years and grants no monopoly or special privileges of any kind, in this sense being a very long stride in advance over the English concession of 1870 with regard to submarine cables. The Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, a most distinguished guest at the Philadelphia Centennial, after hearing the human voice over the telephone, went home with the purpose of introducing the new instrument of convenient civilization in every city and hamlet of his Empire, but in this innovation, as with many others, he was not successful in overcoming the passive resistance of the official class.

Little headway was made until 1880, when Theodore Vail, who did so much for communications in the United States, took the matter in charge and, in creating the Continental Telephone Company, planted the seed from which sprang not only the extensive telephone service in Brazil today, but also the excellent services that are enjoyed in many other Latin American countries. According to the official statistics of 1921 there are 85,000 telephones in service in Brazil today.

In Argentina modern communications were introduced by President Sarmiento, long Minister in Washington, who was one of the first to recognize that the commercial and industrial expansion of his country demanded a system of rapid telegraphic communication. In his haste Sarmiento was not held back by red tape and he was on one occasion charged with using appropriations provided for other purposes to carry out his favorite project. Questioned by a congressman as to his authority for using in the telegraph field funds that had been appropriated for the construction of bridges and roads, he answered, "I am building a bridge that will tame the ocean and a road that will traverse the trackless deserts." How excellently well his program has been carried out is contained in a recent admission of the director-general of telegraphs, in which he admitted "that the lines in Patagonia are in a deplorable condition"; but after all, the wonderful thing is that there should be telegraph lines in Patagonia! The progress in the telephone service can be summarized by saying that, according to the official report of 1920, there were 111,000 telephones in Argentina, or about 42 per cent of all the instruments in use in South America. As to the land wires, they aggregated 269,000 kilometers, transmitting 11,000,000 telegrams, and the revenue accruing, for some reason estimated in francs, is given as 36,000,000.

While the progress in communications which I have here outlined in a somewhat fragmentary way has been remarkable, there is still much slack to be taken up. While the United States has 34,000,000 miles of wire, or 30 per cent of the telephone and telegraph service of the world, South America has barely 1½ per cent of the whole. And while the United States has 63 per cent of the world telephones, South America has less than 1.38 per cent of the total.

The Real China

BENEATH the political effervescence, which features China in the news, there is a genuinely progressive nation, according to Charles K. Edmunds, until recently president of Canton Christian College. "While China," he declares in the Chinese Students' Weekly, "is not entirely free from faults, the present condition in which she finds herself is by no means entirely the result of her own actions or defects, but has been very largely imposed by unscrupulous actions of other powers. It is my firm conviction that if today we could secure the adoption of the policy on the part of all concerned, 'Hands Off China Except to Help,' the Chinese would be able in due time to solve their own problems. But it is only fair to allow China the same measure of time which we ourselves required in solving the problems of state rights versus federal control. The so-called chaotic condition of China and her backwardness have been over-emphasized in the press of America under the instigation of Japanese propagandists. From an intimate knowledge of conditions in China, I would venture the assertion that economically and commercially China is probably today more normal than any other large nation, and in spite of the political differences which exist she is today more homogeneous even politically than any equal aggregate population to be found anywhere in the world."